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Textile World

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A Steel Man Talks on Textiles

JAMES A. FARRELL rang the bell. That seemed to be the popular verdict the morning after. And the reason he rang the bell, nationally, was that his remarks apply far beyond the confines of the iron and steel industry. Certainly they would have been equally appropriate before a gathering of textile men.

When he stated that "we are no longer sellers of steel—the large buyers tell us what they will pay," a textile audience would merely have substituted the word "textiles" for "steel," and added the words "and small" before "buyers."

Similarly, the following sentence needs only one change to make it applicable to our industry: "It is not honest to sell steel below cost and take something away from the stockholders and the wage-earners."

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The most useful service performed by Mr. Farrell last week was the linking of wage-cutting with price-cutting. There has been too much of a tendency to separate these two phases. We know many industrialists who agree vociferously when uneconomic price-cutting is assailed, but who become sullen and tongue-tied when wage-cutting is put "on the spot." Do they forget that many wage-reductions have been put into effect merely to cut down the loss resulting from the booking of unprofitable orders?

On wages, Mr. Farrell further expressed what we regard as a sound viewpoint for the textile industry when he said: "I am not attempting to speak for other lines of business. There are businesses where wages are out of line . . . . There is where liquidation would help. These conditions do not exist in our industry. We have liquidated our labor costs through greater efficiency . . . ."

By a peculiar process of logic, a manufacturer will often attempt to justify a wage-cut in his own plant by caustic reference to the exorbitant price he had to pay for the laying of a brick walk at his home.

The textile wage, as we have stated before, must be considered by itself—and not in connection with construction wages or any other group of levels in American business.

If the individual textile manufacturer feels that he has not "liquidated his labor costs through greater efficiency," it is time he started. If, on the other hand, he feels that the wages in his plant do not permit of liquidation, he should not be influenced by trends in other industries—nor by an opportunity to join in the orgy of price-cutting which is threatening the very foundations of textile manufacturing.

▼

We believe Mr. Farrell spoke at the psychological moment. He has put today's problem squarely up to American industry. Failure to meet that problem, by setting up "resistance to buyers," will prolong the present situation indefinitely.

The Week in Textiles

as Reflected in This Issue

General

S. P. Munroe Addresses Graduates

Sydney P. Munroe, manager of Cost Section of The Cotton-Textile Institute, spoke on the new opportunities in the textile industry at the graduation exercises of the Bradford-Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Mass., on Friday evening, May 29. His address carries interest not only to the students but to the industry at large. *(page 30)*

Inventory Control

To keep stocks of raw material and finished goods within bounds, an inventory-control system is essential. Co-operation between sales and manufacturing departments, coupled with intelligent planning of production, is the ground work upon which any worthwhile system must be built. *(page 35)*

Chattanooga Golf

A large and enthusiastic attendance graced the sixth annual golf tournament held by the Chattanooga Yarn Association. J. F. Fowler, vice-president, Cartersville (Ga.) Mills, Inc., carried off first honors. *(page 37)*

Testing Laboratory

Textile testing laboratories, when properly equipped and organized, have proved to be practical, dividend-paying investments. Clemson College has recently installed a modern testing laboratory where students are trained to conduct tests and to interpret test results. *(page 38)*

Selling the Retail Buyer

Getting the message of the manufacturer before the retail buyer is considered in detail by Miss Lillian Edgerton, research counselor. The salesman should know wherein his goods excel and avoid platitudes which all of his tribe use are her conclusions. *(page 42)*

Picks per Inch

Factors responsible for the difference in picks per inch on and off the loom are explained. *(page 44)*

Business Really at Bottom?

General business recovery is not yet in sight according to Dr. L. H. Haney in this week's TEXTILE WORLD Analyst, but there is the hopeful side to his report since he finds business on bed rock with no further large reaction probable. He regards current pessimism as healthy as insuring quicker and more thorough readjustment of remaining maladjustments. *(page 51)*

Cotton

Motor Trucks Handle More Cottons

Shipment of goods and yarns by motor truck from the Carolinas to New York and other eastern points has come into prominence in some quarters as a means of achieving express speed at about half the cost. It is more expensive than freight, but requires only two days against seven to 10 days for freight. *(page 41)*

Cotton at New Lows

New low records were made by raw cotton this week with July contracts in New York breaking below 7¾c. and December below 9¼c. *(page 55)*

Test Period for Yarns

Position of cotton yarn market is a difficult one for spinners. Volume is contracting and prices are falling as fast or faster than raw cotton. Margins and volume are against spinners. Many are closing plants. *(page 55)*

Coarse Cotton Goods Active

Twills and all coarse fabrics used in work clothes and trimmings for men's suits are exceptionally active. Buyers find it impossible to secure deliveries for several weeks ahead. Prices are strong and trending higher, a contrast with other cotton goods which are sagging in tune with the raw material market. *(page 61)*

National Cotton Week

General support which has greeted the movement for National Cotton Week promises a high degree of success for it. *(page 66)*

Wool

Wool Scouring and Carbonizing

European practice in wool scouring and carbonizing differs in several respects from that followed in this country. A description is given of the methods and equipment used in the Duhamel and other up-to-date systems. *(page 32)*

Advances in Men's Wear

At least three firms have advanced prices of fall men's wear. This is not likely to develop into a general advance; business is good but sellers do not want to take any chances with volume just yet. *(page 61)*

Yarn Sales Volume Large

Demand from men's wear mills is keeping worsted yarns in the front guard so far as volume is concerned. Spinners say the business is being done at little above cost. Bathing-suit demand is slipping. *(page 57)*

The Textile Outlook

DECEMBER'S stock market and raw cotton break to then record lows ushered in an excellent first quarter for several branches of the textile industry. Now, almost six months later, new lows are being made in the two speculative fields just mentioned, but at least it can be said that textiles may pass an excellent summer despite the temperment of Wall Street. It has been done before. Economists see in blind pessimism better hope for final readjustment than they have seen before and more generally agree that business is grinding on bottom. . . . National Cotton Week is in sight and its spontaneous success bodes well for the staple which has just touched record lows. Previous descents to the realm of 7c. were followed by great expansion of business so the present market bears watching. Wool goods continue their progress with minor advances reported this week. Silk goods are hesitant with mills hoping for June to compensate for a poor May. All knit goods lines are stirring but bathing suits are by far the most active item.

Knitting

Thread Costs
Results of a 30-dozen mill test to determine the thread cost in finishing men's ribbed union suits prove of value in computing total mill cost. *(page 40)*

Humidifying Hosiery Mills
Humidifying reduces the seconds in efficiently operated full-fashioned hosiery mills 3 to 4%, and affords many other benefits. *(page 43)*

Fiber Bunches in Silk Hosiery
Rough tubes, porcelains, wires, sinkers, needles, and other parts are usually responsible for fiber bunches in full-fashioned hosiery. *(page 44)*

Astrakhan Troubles
Improper pressing action on the double plush feeds is cause of astrakhan yarn pulling through fabric. *(page 44)*

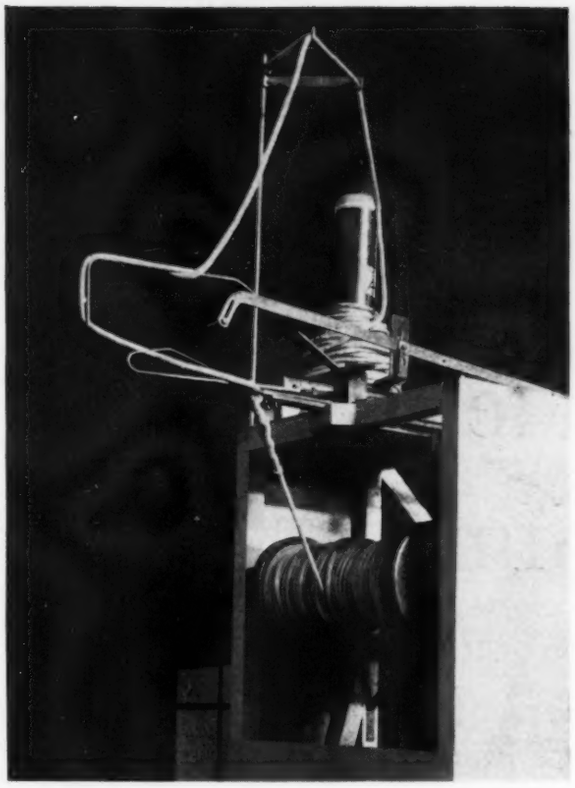
Full-Fashioned Weakening?
Distress merchandise is available in full-fashioned hosiery; mills incline to increase output, despite reported weakening of prices. Demand fair, but below supplies. *(page 62)*

Seller's Market in Swimsuits
Policy of last-minute buying has created seller's market in bathing-suits and leading mills ask five weeks for delivery. *(page 62)*

Underwear Uncertain
Unfavorable weather has weakened call for summer underwear and prices are not too firm. Mills hope for June pickup; distributor stocks low. *(page 62)*

Silk

Silk Rally May Be Brief
Importers look with skepticism on rally which has brought 5c. advance in raw silk prices. Demand is light; June outlook doubtful. *(page 59)*



Needles more than a yard long slowly knitting "threads" 1.1 inch thick into meshes were one of the main attractions for the 100,000 visitors at the Leipsig Spring Fair

Active Spun Yarn Sampling
Manufacturers show keen interest in spun yarns and sample actively; spinners expect fall buying to start late in June. *(page 59)*

Shantungs Cut to Clear
Broadsilk mills are cutting shantung prices to effect quick turnover. Chiffons still in fair call; prices steady. *(page 61)*

Rayon

Brocade Designing
A rayon-filled brocade is selected to illustrate simplified methods of brocade designing. *(page 28)*

Satin-Back Crepe
Warp streaks in satin-back crepe are attributed to mixing of various brands of acetate yarn or to mixing of different lots of the same brand during winding. A corrective treatment for fabrics containing this defect is outlined. *(page 45)*

Surplus Cut in Half
Spirited buying has cut rayon surplus to 15,000,000, or about half of stocks available Jan. 1. *(page 59)*

Rayon Goes 64% to Users
Census Bureau survey shows that rayon sales in 1929 were made 64% to consuming manufacturers and 36% to wholesalers, dealers and rayon manufacturers' own wholesale branches. Of course that 36% eventually got into hands of users but presumably in small scattered lots. *(page 67)*

The Business Outlook

WEEK-TO-WEEK changes in the composite picture of production, construction and trade activity as represented in our index continue small, confirming the increasingly clear conclusion that business has reached its resistance level. The first three weeks of May show a slight shading-off from the spring peak of the preceding two months, but the full April records clinch the evidence of improvement in fundamental factors since the beginning of the year. Production volume has increased slowly for four successive months, supported especially by lines involving consumer goods rather than capital goods. Trade volume, as reflected in department store sales, bank debits and merchandise carloadings, showed a definite rise in April. Business failures have apparently passed their peak, as they always do when business volume begins to increase. Construction is the conspicuous laggard and is depressing steel despite encouragingly steady automotive activity. Firm Federal Reserve policy has become a plainly favorable influence.—*The Business Week.*

Processing

Dyeing Equipment
Merits of raw stock and yarn dyeing are compared and suitable equipment for each method is suggested. *(page 43)*

Counter-Current Washers
Application of the counter-flow principle to bleach-house and print-works washers is said to enable a water saving of 50 to 75%, and to permit more thorough washing. *(page 46)*

Printing Fast Colors
The Rapidogen colors, a new group of dyestuffs, facilitate the printing of fast shades on cotton and rayon materials. *(page 47)*

Methods Which Simplify Brocade Designing

By C. F. Harleston

Fig. 1. Design for rayon-filled brocade

FIGURE 1 has been specially drawn for a lightweight brocaded dress fabric in which a rayon filling is used, and the whole is planned to give effect to the filling. The original has been tastefully prepared by the use of Chinese-white pigment upon French-gray paper, a very suitable medium for the purpose. Dainty floral designs are a popular style in this material; others include rayon stripes on a plain voile field and more geometrical pattern.

Technically the sketcher has to concern himself with the repeat sizes, whereas the width of the repeat varies a great deal. From $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. is the common range of measurements. The length is not dependent upon looming, and only the expense of card-cutting determines that the length of the repeat should not exceed reasonable limits. There is rarely any temptation to exceed the normal length, as the patterns need not be complicated.

Usually in this branch of the textile trade the sketcher and draftsman are one individual. Some weave-room-office detail will be put into his hands with the sketch. Assuming that the reed is 40s and the picks are 40, the first question that arises is with regard to the most suitable design-paper to use. This is decided by the relation of threads and picks per inch. In this case they are the same, and the fabric is therefore "square." Another consideration is the type of jacquard likely to be in use, and it is probable that a 400s will be the type available for this work. The fact indicates that there will be eight squares in the row. A row is marked off on design paper by a heavier ruled line. It follows then that longitudinally the pitch will be eight square, meaning 8x8 paper.

Having procured the necessary paper, it is now advisable to settle the limit of repairs, as regards both width and length. Assuming this to be 4 in., it will be noted that the repeat on the sketch is square. This does not happen frequently, and is due in the present instance to the fact that the distribution of pattern has been based upon a weave foundation of five-end sateen. The illustration, in the process of reduction, may prove to be $3\frac{5}{6}$ in., but it is a point that does not materially affect the issue. The measurement adopted is calculated to simplify explanations. Four inches of 40 threads and picks make 160 ends and picks in one repeat. This is marked off on the paper, and is 20 rows in extent.

It is necessary now to adopt a means of enlarging the drawing on to the design paper to enable the weaves to be depicted on a suitable scale for the purpose of card-cutting. To aid in this matter—for it is not advisable to trust to free-hand drawing, in view of a more accurate and simple means being at hand—the method of squaring-up is usually resorted to. The twenty rows are conveniently divided into eight sections, which is in the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rows to each division. The sketch—or, if it is desired to preserve it intact, a tracing of the pattern—is divided in the same way to the reduced scale. The pattern may then be drawn up without difficulty, guided by this arrangement.

When the drawing is complete, the outlines are interpreted in squares and the solids filled in. The weave of the ground requires to be painted all over and the spotting picked out by the addition of filled-in squares representing filling floats over three warp threads. In the fabric these will sparkle and enrich the ground. Weaves have to be applied to the filling ornament to bind the filling in a manner consistent with cloth structure, but in weaves sufficiently open to allow the rayon thread to show to advantage.

It may be necessary to add that the drafts are frequently painted with red pigment, and that the painted squares denote filling flushings, whereas the untinted paper denotes warp, showing on the face of the fabric. It is frequent practice to use another color, such as black, to indicate the weaves upon the figured portions of the pattern. In card-cutting this pigment is taken to mean the same as the paper. To leave out the blanks necessary to show the weave would be too laborious. Numbered up and entered in the departmental book, the job is complete in so far as it falls to the designing-room.

It may be profitable to revert to the means by which the sketch repeat is divided into the required number of sections. It is rare that matters are so easily adjusted as in the present example; i.e., the repeat being 4 in. and the number of divisions eight, it follows that they will be ½-in. spaces. With a tracing a great deal can be done by laying the transparent film over the ruled design paper; but, as frequently required, the sketch itself is ruled. One method of doing this is illustrated at Fig. 2. A line is extended at any convenient angle from one of the points marking out the repeat, and the required divisions marked uniformly along this line at any predetermined distances. A line is then drawn to connect the last point with the limit of the repeat, and with parallel rules all the other points may be connected with the base line of the repeat area.

When sketches for brocade designs are placed on design paper of suitable size for the card cutter, it is often necessary to employ a different scale from that to which the originals were drawn. The transformation may be most easily accomplished with the aid of a diverging scale, a device with which many designers are not familiar. How you can use this scale is explained in the accompanying article.

The second method is by means of a tool that any designer may produce for himself, called a diverging scale. This handy tool is not very widely known, and the accompanying illustration may be used in a restricted way; that is, the scale may be extended to include larger measurements. See Fig. 3. Lines radiate from a vanishing point to meet a horizontal line, finishing at equidistant points. Within the compass of the width covered, any space may be divided into suitable sections by moving it over the surface of the scale until the required number of spaces come within the measurement set out. To mark out the points on the sketch conveniently, the lines of the repeat are extended to the edge of the paper. The purpose of the horizontal lines is to guide the user into the proper position.

It should be mentioned that, when the designer for dress goods is requested to copy a fabric sample, he may do so without the necessity of preparing a sketch or tracing the pattern. If a piece of tracing paper of the glass-paper variety is prepared squared as required, it may be fastened over the cloth sample and the drawing conducted by that means.

The brocade designer's colors are few and are of the moist-gum brand, purchased in pound pots. In this form the pigments are always ready for use or are soon softened by the addition of water if they have hardened in the dish. Mixing pigments is rarely necessary.

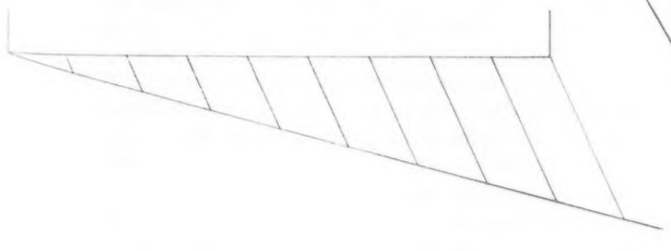


Fig. 2. Method of adapting drawing to limit of repeat

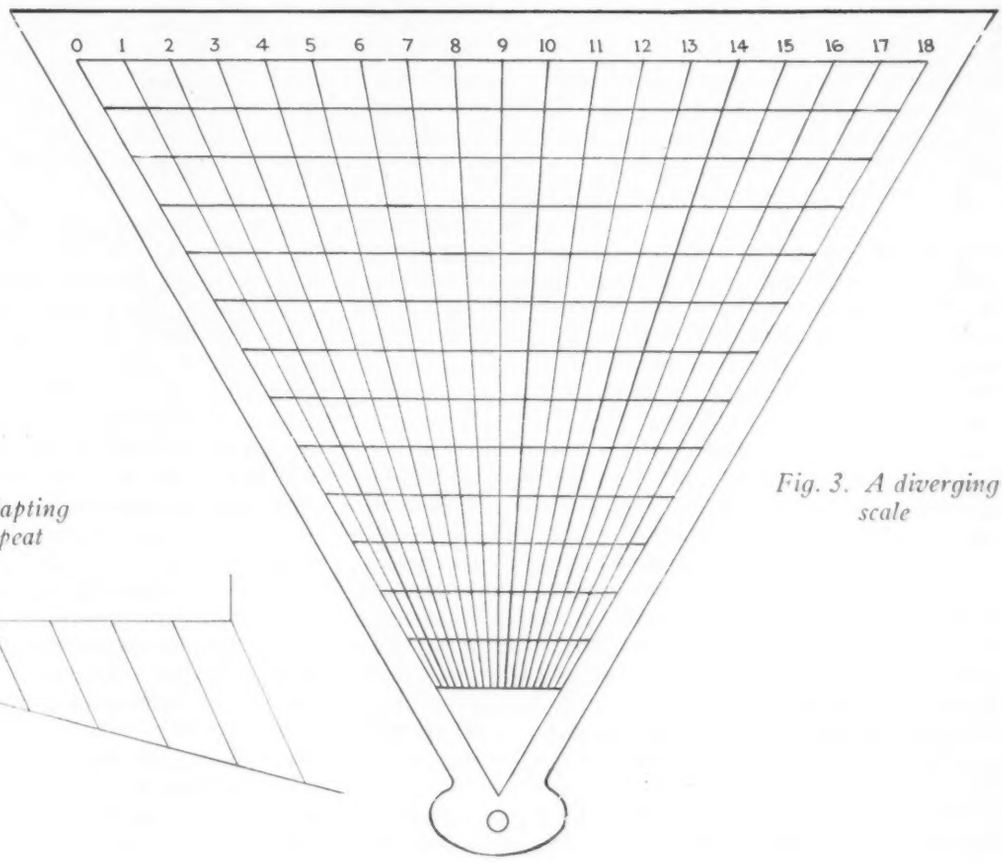


Fig. 3. A diverging scale

Increasing Opportunity for Trained Minds *in Cotton Textile Industry*

By Sydney P. Munroe

Manager, Cost Section, The Cotton-Textile Institute

◆*A man who has an opportunity to observe trends in all types of industry told us this week that he had seen signs of greater interest in principles of management on the part of textile mill executives. Such a trend, of course, means an increasing demand for trained men. It is this phase which Mr. Munroe discussed in his address delivered Friday of this week at the graduation exercises of Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Mass., and printed herewith. Although he was talking about the cotton division specifically, we believe his remarks apply to all branches of the industry.*—EDITOR.

ALL of you realize the present unsatisfactory state of business the world over, and many of you have doubtless been closely and seriously affected by the peculiarly trying conditions under which the cotton mills have operated for many years. So it may seem to you bold for me to say that there is increasing opportunity for trained minds in this industry.

It is perhaps true that only a minority of the mills are today making money, but it is also undeniably true that the cotton textile industry as a whole is now making very real and constructive progress. This progress has not yet been translated into a condition of visible prosperity, but it is nevertheless evident and it consists primarily of farseeing measures calculated to remedy many chronic ailments to which the mills have been subject. Perhaps a fair statement would be that the industry is slowly but positively progressing toward a future prosperity which is believed to be not far distant.

Close students of the industry are convinced that in the last analysis the basic reason for the situation in which it has been, and from which we believe it is emerging, is an excess of productive capacity beyond any normal demand which has thus far been brought to light. Whether we say that this is due to over-production or to under-consumption is beside the question. The destructive element is the margin between the two.

The most pronounced evidence of the progress I have stressed lies in the determined efforts which the industry as a whole is making to correct this difficulty by attacking it from both directions. Certain aspects of these efforts in my opinion render this business attractive for determined, ambitious and technically trained young men.

How It Happened

Let us first see how this condition of excess capacity was brought about and then view what is being done to remedy it. During the period of the World War there was a tremendous demand for cotton goods. Existing mills which had not already done so were obliged to organize night shifts and in some cases to operate 24 hours per day. The large profits then common induced the building of many additional mills, principally in sections where low wages and long hours of labor were prevalent. The building of these mills was further encouraged by the desire of local communities to increase their prosperity by securing the establishment of a cotton mill with a payroll to be spent in their midst. As a result of these local ambitions many new mills were able to secure free land, temporary tax exemption, and, occasionally, free buildings. The desire of machinery builders to add to their share of the general prosperity influenced them to provide machinery on attractive terms sometimes involving payment out of earnings of acceptance of capital stock as part payment. It became very easy to organize a cotton mill.

It came gradually to be realized that conditions could not be corrected exclusively through the medium of increased productive efficiency and reduced costs. The realization became evident that cotton manufacturing costs were already very low, that cotton textile operatives were receiving low wages in consideration of the work done, that the hours of labor were longer than in most other important industries, that the cotton price was so low as to afford the farmer little, if any, profit, and that to a large extent the mills were depending for their continued operation upon the labor of women and minors for long hours both in the daytime and at night.

What Was Done About It

In the light of these newly appreciated facts something approaching a revolution in attitude began to take form. It became apparent that volume of production, and even of sales, would not assure prosperity—that there must be a consistent and economic relationship between production and sales—and that profits would only accrue so long as this balanced condition would provide prices in excess of the average cost rather than exceeding—or perhaps not even equaling—only the lowest costs in the industry.

The first step in correcting over-production logically involved securing information as to the demand which might be expected, and this resulted in the development of statistics indicating constantly and currently the productions, sales, shipments, stocks, and unfilled orders. With these facts before them the mills could estimate with reasonable accuracy the amount of production for which they could expect to find a profitable market.

But large stocks of unsold goods were already in the hands of the mills and this resulted in many cases in the mills being obliged to curtail or to suspend operations

entirely until these stocks could be reduced. General irregularity of operation ensued with consequent hardship to employees and insecurity on the part of the industry's customers, who more and more developed a hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Out of these conditions, which resulted in the complete elimination of several millions of spindles, which worked untold distress to the employees and those depending upon them, and which disrupted the entire market for cotton goods, was born the idea of a voluntary regulation of hours of operation. During the past year this idea became so pervasive that a substantial majority of all the mills in the country decided that they would hereafter confine their operations to schedules not in excess of 55 hours day shift and 50 hours night.

In the course of these efforts of the industry to improve its own conditions, the practice of night operation came more and more into disrepute, especially as concerned the employment during the night hours of women and minors. The industry as a whole came to view this practice with such repugnance from both social and economic motives, that employment of women and minors at night has been voluntarily abandoned by mills representing above 85% of existing spindles.

New Ideals Demand New Talent

You are perhaps wondering at this point what all this has to do with increased opportunities for trained minds in this industry. I have tried to picture to you a great business which has been beclouded for years by well nigh insuperable obstacles, but which has been undergoing a revolutionary rebirth of attitude and is now resolutely struggling upward to its place in the sun. Is it not in every way logical that a business so imbued with new ideals and making such strides in improving its circumstances should need and welcome new talent of broad vision and careful training?

Sydney P. Munroe

The circumstances arising out of this generally progressive attitude of mill managements mean that there will be use for young men of suitable training and capacity in many fields. The industry will need men who can develop scientific statistical information, who can interpret such information in a broad way, who can study markets, budget sales, allocate productions, and co-ordinate these various activities on an intelligent basis. Talent of a high order will be needed to organize manufacturing routine which will be economical and effective but which will also provide assured and adequate incomes for workers.

It is undoubtedly possible to manufacture textiles profitably on a consistent operating schedule with due regard to the requirements of the customers and proper concern for the welfare of employees after paying fair prices for raw material. But this calls for courageous and resourceful management supported by thorough technical training.

The new problems which are constantly confronting the mills as a result of their rapidly changing policies are focusing attention more than ever upon sound methods of cost calculation. Proper cost methods are by no means universally used in the industry, but many mills which have previously paid little attention to this subject are now giving it special study. In this field alone there is a rapidly growing opportunity for textile school graduates. It is becoming increasingly difficult for cost consultants to find the proper type of men for this kind of work.

Machinery Feels Effect Also

The industry's over-capacity has had a striking effect upon textile machinery. The machinery manufacturers have realized that the market for their wares has reached the saturation point. This means that their business must henceforth consist largely of selling new machines to take the place of those now in use. To hasten such replacements they have organized more elaborate research departments than ever before. From these have emanated remarkable mechanical improvements, including the single process picker, long draft spinning, automatic spooling, high speed warping, and a multitude of refinements in the automatic loom rendering it available for the manufacture of goods for which up to a few years ago it was not suitable.

At a recent conference in Washington regarding textile machinery depreciation, the treasurer of one of our largest textile machinery builders stated that in the last ten years there have been more radical improvements and more changes in the design of machinery than there were in the previous 30 years.

An executive of another machinery company stated that more improvements in textile machinery had been made in the past two years than in the previous ten years. He further remarked "I am convinced that unless we can make more existing machinery obsolete there is a fair chance of us going out of business." Does this not mean that there are opportunities such as have never existed before for technically trained young men to occupy themselves with the development of improved machines and processes, and does it not mean that up-to-date technical training of the most thorough kind will be more and more in demand for the intelligent operation and use of this new machinery?

In an industry where new ideas are becoming so evident and are receiving such a welcome, and where old notions are being so rapidly discarded, there should be ample room for trained minds and opportunities for their application.

I should not leave with you the impression that you are going to find it any simple matter immediately to locate the sort of employment you desire. In saying that there are increasing opportunities for trained minds in this industry I do not mean to convey the idea that there are a large number of vacancies at this moment waiting to be filled. You doubtless realize as well as I that there are many people out of work and you may have to exercise some patience while seeking employment. Nevertheless the industry will need all the worth-while talent it can secure. Once located in a promising position you and your ideas will find a more ready welcome today than has been extended to many of your predecessors. You have a heretofore unequaled opportunity.

European Practice in Wool Scouring and Carbonizing

By Chas. E. Mullin

D.Sc., M.Sc., F.A.I.C., F.T.I.

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WHILE there is some similarity between European and American practice in wool scouring, in various ways many of the conditions in Europe and America differ quite widely. For instance, in America most of the custom or commission scouring is done for dealers, who demand a particular type of scouring so as to obtain a fine white and usually an open appearance of the scoured stock. On the other hand, in Europe scouring is generally done for the mills themselves, who prefer to have some "nature" (grease) left in the stock, and are not as particular as to the appearance of the stock as is a dealer.

While there are a larger number of commission scourers in Europe than in America, none of them appear to be as large as the larger American firms. At the same time there is, in some cases at least, a strong bond of cooperation between the scourers and carbonizers in certain localities, which is entirely lacking in America. For example, in Verviers and vicinity there are at least 23 custom scouring and carbonizing firms; and, due to cooperation, they all charge the same price. This price is about the same as that charged in America, even though the wage usually paid for labor in the Verviers area is only about $1.25 per day.

The Verviers scourers have an advantage over most of their competitors in that they have a practically unlimited supply of most excellent water, furnished by the city itself. This water is very soft and requires no treatment for use in wool scouring. It is furnished from a large reservoir in the mountains above the city, which is in turn supplied by clear mountain streams. The natives are quite proud of their water supply, as well they may be, for it has undoubtedly been a large factor in locating the Belgian wool industry in this locality.

It is rather surprising to find that a great deal of the wool scouring in both the Verviers and Roubaix districts is for English accounts. The extent of this business is so great that they have special price lists printed in English and giving the prices in English money.

It is interesting to note the extent to which soap is used in the European wool-scouring plants instead of the soda ash so commonly used in America. Some Continental scourers are using no ash at all and have none in the plant. In some American scouring plants the average consumption of soda ash is about ten times as great as that of soap, and certain wools are often scoured practically without soap. At the same time, while much of the Continental scoured wool contains more grease than the American, the color of the scoured wool appears to be somewhat better, although this is a rather difficult matter to decide without actual tests on the same lot of wool. This, of course, refers only to wool which has not had the special whitening process now so largely used in America. The same also applies to the wool scoured in England.

In Europe, just as in America, some but certainly not all of the wool-scouring plants operate entirely by empirical methods. The types of mechanical equipment vary widely, as would be expected, in the various plants, ranging from narrow scouring bowls to the deep type, on the Leviathan machine which are 6 ft. wide, 20 ft. long, and 3.3 ft. deep. A great majority of the bowls are of the settling type, and these are far superior to those in use in many American plants. Fork-type mechanism on the bowls, with a double row of forks on both the narrow

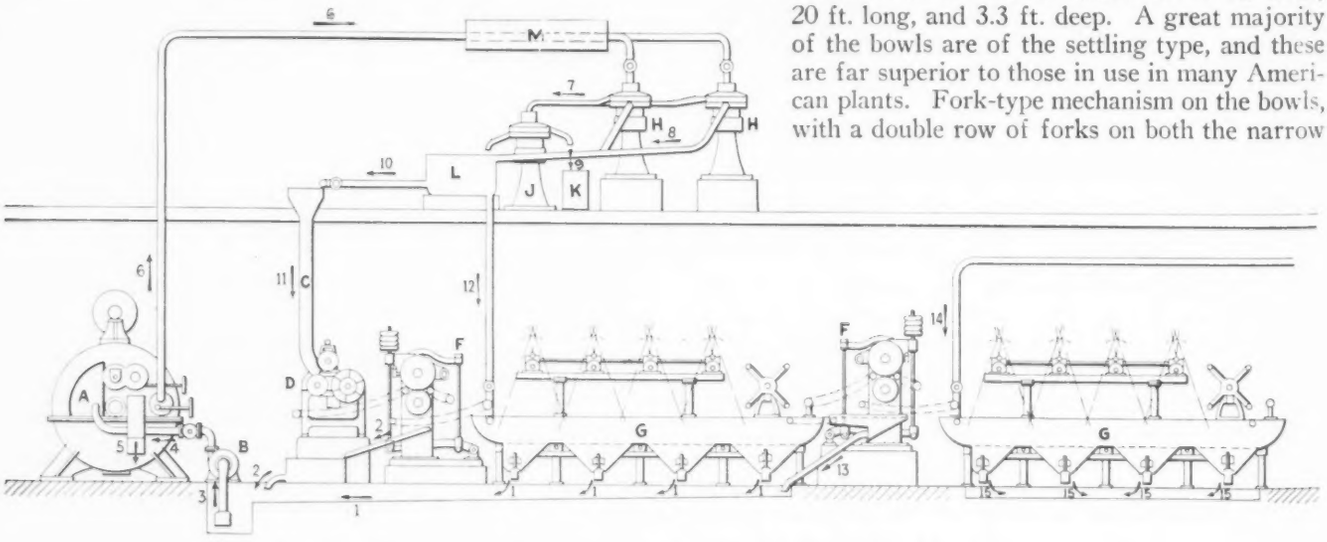


Fig. 2. Diagrammatic outline of the Duhamel wool-scouring system

and wide machines, appears to be preferred to the rake types more often used in America.

Many of the scouring-machine bowls are equipped with ducker rolls of large diameter, to force the stock entering the bowl under the scouring liquor immediately. A number of the scouring machines are arranged with the squeeze or mangle rolls much higher than in our domestic types, and these machines are equipped with a fork-type arrangement, mounted on a large reel-like affair, to carry the wet stock up to the high mangle rolls. This feature, however, does not appear to be particularly desirable in that it probably gives a more irregular feed to the rolls, the wool coming up in forkfuls, than the rake-type feeds most used in America. The writer was told, however, that the fork types were not now as

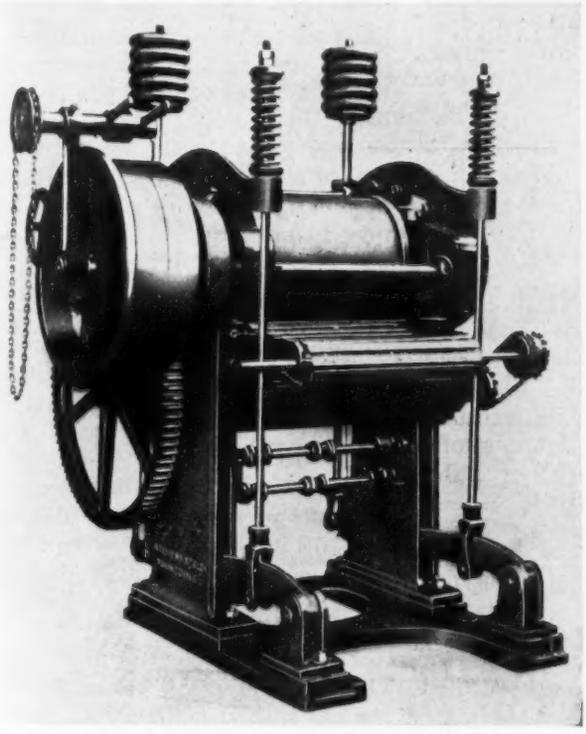


Fig. 1. Squeeze or mangle rolls for wool scouring used in Duhamel system.

popular in Europe as formerly. At least one plant had the lower steel roll of the mangle milled, instead of smooth, as is usually the case. This was probably done to assist in forcing greasy stock through the mangle.

In the Duhamel plant the top and bottom rolls of the mangle were not geared together (Fig. 1).

In Fig. 2 is shown a diagrammatic outline of the Duhamel system, and the method of liquor circulation. In this sketch *A* indicates the dirt centrifuge, *B* pump for dirty greasy waste scouring liquor from bowls, *C* shute for wool and centrifuged scouring liquor, *D* opener, *E* squeeze rolls, *G* scouring bowls, *H* grease centifuges, *J* grease washing and drying centrifuge, *K* purified-wool-grease vessel, *L* purified-scouring-liquor reservoir, *M* scouring-liquor heater, 1 dirty greasy liquor from the bowl cones, 2 dirty liquor from the first squeeze rolls, 3 suction pipe for dirt and scouring liquor, 4 dirty liquor entering the dirt centrifuge, 5 dirt outlet from centrifuge, 6 greasy purified liquor line, 7 recovered grease to washing and drying centrifuge, 8 degreased purified scouring liquor, 9 dried-grease outlet, 10 purified and degreased scouring-liquor line to wool feed shute, 11 wool and part

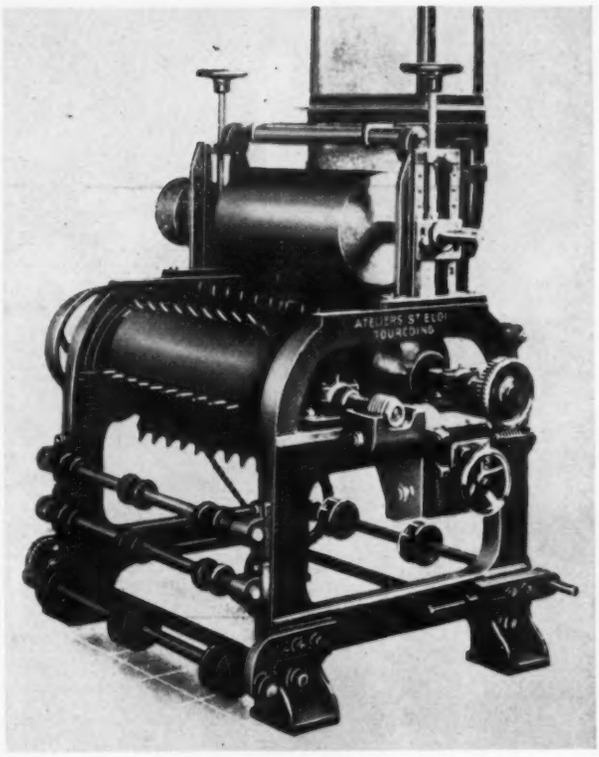


Fig. 3. Squeeze rolls and opening rolls with feed chute for the first bowl of the Duhamel scouring system. Cover not shown.

of the purified scouring liquor pass down this shute to the opener and first bowl, 12 purified and degreased scouring liquor to the first bowl, 13 dirty scouring liquor from second squeeze rolls, 14 fresh make-up liquor from last bowls, and 15 dirty-scouring-liquor outlet from the second bowl to the centrifuge or the drain. It should be noticed that the opened wool passes through a squeeze roll (Fig. 3) before entering the first scouring bowl.

In Fig. 4 is illustrated the type of scouring bowl used in the Duhamel system.

A great many plants pretreat the grease wool in some way before scouring, so as to recover a part of the potash and grease. It appears probable, however, that in many cases this may be more a matter of economy in the disposal of sewage than of profit from the recovery of these constituents of the raw wool. Very probably this matter will become of increasing importance in America, for as yet only a few of the wool-scouring plants have sewage-treatment equipment.

On the whole, while the actual equipment for scouring,

◆

Wool-scouring and carbonizing methods and equipment employed in Europe differ in several respects from those used in this country. Dr. Mullin, who is professor of chemistry, rayon, and dyeing, and head of division of textile chemistry, Clemson College Textile School, gives in the accompanying article a clear picture of these processes as he witnessed them during his European visit last summer.

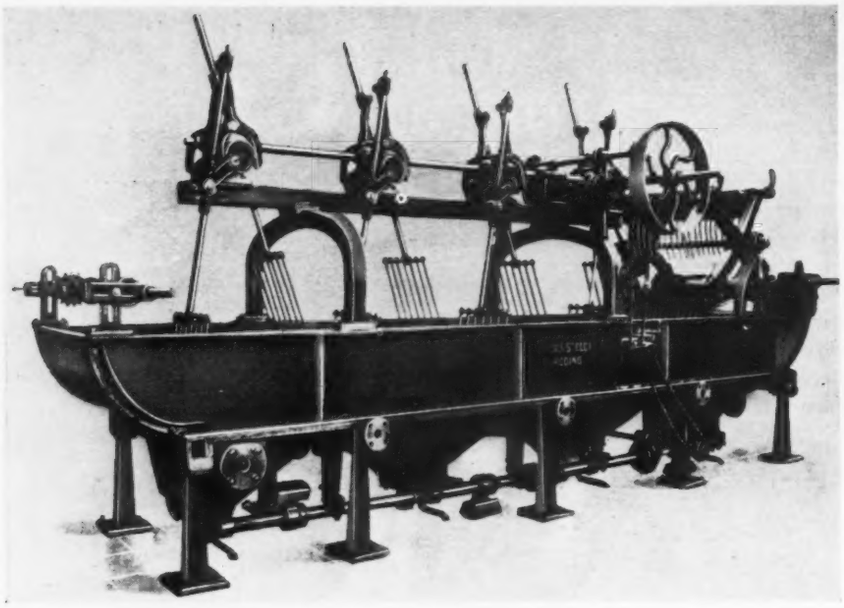


Fig. 4. Type of wool-scouring bowls used in Duhamel system

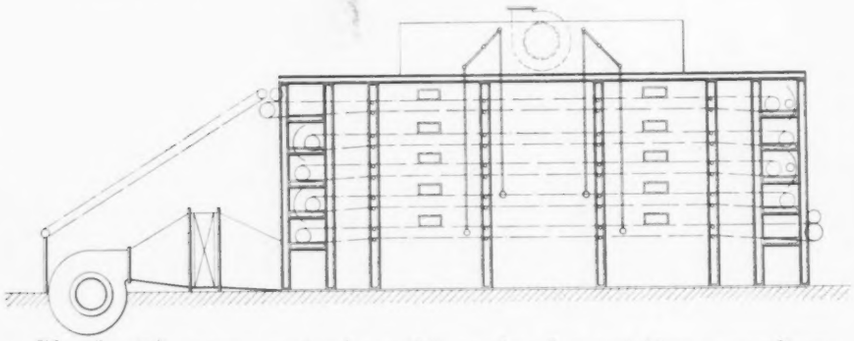


Fig. 5. Five-apron carbonizer with suction fan and blower ventilator

carbonizing, and neutralizing in Europe is usually about as good and up-to-date as in the average American wool-scouring plant, the arrangement of the plants themselves and the labor-saving equipment present are far behind that of the best American practice. This is undoubtedly due to the lower labor costs in Europe. A great deal of the work is done by hand, and we even find women feeding the machines and performing other duties of a similar nature. For example, the scoured or carbonized stock, after being dried, is frequently placed on the concrete floor of a large, well-ventilated room to condition, and women constantly turn with forks the layer of noils which is sometimes 6 ft. deep.

Depainting, as such, is not practiced on the Continent or in England. Instead, distaring, which is really an apt description of the process, as it does not remove much of the paint present, is in favor. This process removes the tar completely. This method is quite different from the best-known American process, although it is used by several plants in America. The color obtained on the distared stock abroad appears to be considerably better than that usually obtained with the same distaring process in America.

In regard to the carbonization of wool and noils, Europe has little to teach America. The aluminum-chloride process, which generally gives much the best color on fine noils, is not used at all abroad. Most of the acid-carbonized stock is soaked in acid tanks for some time, being placed therein with wooden forks by hand labor. It is then forked out by hand and piled above the acid pit to drain, after which it is again forked into trucks for delivery to the dryers or carbonizers.

In the dryers or carbonizers only does the European practice appear to surpass the American, in that a low temperature for a long period of time is used, rather than the American practice of a high temperature for a short time. However, this difference is typical of American methods, where we like to rush things along. The real reason for some of this difference in drying in the two countries probably lies in the difference in soaking methods. In America, where the continuous soaking process is used, the mechanical agitation of the stock in the bowl reduces the soaking time to five minutes or less. On the other hand, in Europe, where the more or less greasy noils are often acid soaked without scouring or even wetting out, it requires a much longer time to saturate the stock with acid. The result is that drying is slower.

The design and construction of the dryers themselves are often excellent. Probably one of the reasons for this is the higher cost of coal. One of the plants visited had the finest type of dryer and carbonizer that the writer has ever seen. It was of the high type, equipped with five conveying belts of a special wire construction, the usual heating system steam coils, blower, air control, thermometers, etc., and was practically entirely covered with heat insulation. So little heat was radiated into the room that it was comfortable even in summer weather. This dryer (Fig. 5) was about 55 ft. long, including the feeding and air system, 10.7 ft. wide, and 14 ft. high, overall. The dryer, without feed and blower, was about 40 ft. long. Convenient controls were provided. Dryers usually operate at about 212° F. for wool and 185° F. for noils.

Crush rolls of the type usually employed on the continent are similar to those in common use in America, and probably ours were patterned after the continental. Some of the dusters are similar to ours, but some large almost horizontal cylindrical dusters are employed to complete the removal of dust. In certain cases these dusters are very large, revolving on rollers like a cement kiln, and probably also serve to recondition the dry stock.

It appears probable that the neutralizing operation receives more consideration and attention abroad than is accorded it in some American plants. It is not uncommon at all to see this handled carefully on a five-bowl machine. In some plants the Leviathan machines are used for this work, as well as for scouring.

In Europe the wool-bag is a much less common form of packing than in America, as a great deal of the wool is packed in bales. Probably this is because much of the stock goes to England or other countries by boat, and on account of the small size of the foreign freight cars, as compared to the American. Of course the bales necessitate the use of packing machines, and these are operated by either hydraulic or electric power.

Inventory-Control System

Keeps Stocks Within Predetermined Limits

By F. Albert Hayes

◆ *Our Questions and Answers Department recently received the following inquiry from a reader: "We shall appreciate any information which will enable us to improve our system of inventory control." It is believed that the accompanying article which was written to supply the information requested will be of interest to other readers.*

Raw-stock inventory is essential in any well-run mill

INVENTORY period used to be an annual nightmare to some mills. The inventory disclosed the fact that a lot of raw stock had evaporated into thin air, that a quantity of finished merchandise was on hand which could not be accounted for, and that the in-process inventory seemingly was snarled up with the records of an entirely different mill. The picture is exaggerated; yet every mill manager has experienced one or more of these troubles in some degree. Modern systems have been developed, which—if installed properly and used with intelligence—give a high degree of accuracy.

Inventories are made up of raw material in transit, raw material in stores, raw material in process, finished goods wherever located before actual sale, and mechanical and miscellaneous supply stores.

Sales Estimate Necessary

Inventory control starts with a sales estimate, which usually is made by the sales and merchandise department. If the sales department cannot or will not commit itself, little remains for the manufacturing department to do except to keep a minimum inventory. Other industries make sales estimates and provide the manufacturing department with forward orders on which to work. Inventory control is relatively easy under such conditions.

Another almost insurmountable obstacle to adequate raw-stock inventory control is the part speculation plays. Raw stock and materials comprise 60 to 70% of the total cost of finished cloth; and the temptation is great to buy when wool is low, notwithstanding the lack of orders. If this temptation is yielded to, and the speculation proves favorable, the mill makes money despite inefficient operation. But when the bottom drops out of an already low market, the speculation does not look so good. Speculation and inventory control are incompatible.

Manufacturing Program

From the estimated sales figure, is secured a tentative manufacturing program, which in turn allows consideration of the inventories required to service the manufacturing department and place an adequate stock of finished merchandise at the disposal of the sales department. This estimated figure can be a pretty wild guess for a year ahead; but there is no reason why it should not be a good guess for three months ahead, and an excellent one for the next month. Thus an estimate is made in December for the following year. This might be $2,400,000. A secondary estimate for the next three months is made simultaneously, giving for January, $200,000; February, $200,000; and March, $240,000.

In each succeeding month a revision is made for the three following months, and the estimate is based on conditions known. Thus the revised estimate made in January might be: February, $200,000; March, $180,000; and April, $160,000. The changed picture shown by the revised estimate can be reflected down the line to manufacturing departments and stores, and orders issued to check the flow of materials to prevent piling up of inventories.

A planning department is a useful adjunct to any mill, and through its contact with sales and manufacturing, schedules are set in accordance with the estimated requirements. The purchasing department will then see that materials are secured as needed. Thus inventory control is seen not to be a function of any one department. Planning makes control possible, but cooperation from every department is essential.

A quick and easy check on the conditions of the various inventories is to determine the "month's position." Assume, for example, that the production is $200,000 worth of merchandise a month at factory cost, of which 70%, or $140,000, is material; the raw stock inventory is $560,000. This gives a "four-months' position" at that same rate of production. In the raw stock there may be included $50,000 worth of shoddies which are not turning over. Thus the position may be low on some item and high on another; but with a perfectly balanced inventory, the position would be as stated.

The position can be determined also for finished plus in-process stock as compared with sales. Monthly sales are $200,000; finished stock is valued at $600,000; and in-process stock at $100,000. The position is $\frac{700,000}{200,000}$, or

3½ months at the same rate of sales. It is obvious that these can be guiding figures only if in the finished inventory there are no items in current demand.

Important adjuncts to any system of inventory control are certain forms which facilitate the keeping of records. A list of the forms most necessary follows:

1. Requisition for Purchase
   (From stores to purchasing department)
2. Purchase Order
   1st copy to vendor
   2nd copy to stores
   3rd copy to follow-up
   4th copy to inventory-control record
3. Receiving Report
   (From stores to inventory-control record on receipt of material ordered)
4. Stores Record
   Inventory of materials
5. Requisition on Stores
   From manufacturing department to stores
   Filled requisition sent to inventory-control record
6. In-Process Inventory
   (Reported monthly by departments)
7. Finished-Merchandise Inventory
8. Sales Order
   1st copy to customer
   2nd copy to finished-merchandise department
   3rd copy to inventory-control record
9. Shipping Manifest
   1st copy with merchandise to customer
   2nd copy to inventory-control record

To insure a balanced inventory, the purchasing agent must know what production is contemplated and then must maintain a position consistent with business conditions and company policy. An adequate stores record is required. Materials received must be checked for quantity and quality, and the information transmitted to the purchasing department, which closes out the orders. The material is now in stores, and the fact is shown on suitable inventory cards. Its disbursement should be possible only on written requisition, showing for what purpose it is intended. The storekeeper issues the stock and reduces the inventory records accordingly, informing the accounting department on a suitable form of the issues and their purpose.

As stock moves forward in the manufacturing processes, it accumulates not only the value of the labor used, but also the overhead for the machines used, power consumed, light, supervision, etc. In-process inventories may upset operating figures if not accurately taken. But it is idle to spend much time in accurate process inventories unless there is a corresponding accuracy in determining the proportionate loading for labor and burden at the different stages of manufacturing. In time of drastic increased production, the in-process inventory will naturally go up; and when orders drop, the mill may actually run out all of its in-process inventory.

Unless there is an adequate cost system, some surprising results can happen in these circumstances, and they sometimes happen with a very fair cost system which carries in-process goods at fixed standards which vary substantially from the market prices. The obvious control of in-process inventory is to observe a normal rise or fall with manufacturing orders. A monthly comparison of in-process inventory by departments will flash a warning signal of trouble if there is a pile-up in any department, although the chances are the trouble will be remedied before the inventory revealed it.

Finished-merchandise inventory control requires analysis not only of what is on hand, but when it was made. Turnover cannot be ignored; and it would surprise some firms to see how rapidly time goes by if they would analyze their stocks of finished merchandise by year of manufacturing. Obsolescence, deterioration, etc., all get in their work; and old merchandise is liable to be poor or worthless stuff, which should be got rid of.

If the sales estimate is correct, if the merchandise is of suitable quality, and if the customer's credit is satisfactory, finished-merchandise inventory control should not bother a textile mill greatly. Such conditions are ideal, and it is better not to be too hopeful of their occurrence without adequate and persistent planning. By setting up and using a planning department, the probabilities of inventories consistent with conditions are greatly increased. If a business expects adequate inventory control, an adequate planning department is the least expensive way of obtaining it.

POINTERS ON PATENTS . . .

Trademarks

AS IN the case of trade secrets, the value of a patent may be augmented by the adoption of distinctive trademarks, slogans, labels, and containers for the product. A trademark may be defined as any sign, symbol, mark, word, or words which distinguish one man's goods from those of another. It is applicable only to a vendible article of merchandise. In this respect it differs from a trade name which is applied only to a business as a whole. A trademark may, however, be used as part of a trade name. In fact, it is advisable to do so, whenever possible. A trademark may, if it fulfills certain statutory requirements, be registered in the U. S. Patent Office. For example, it must have been used in interstate or foreign commerce before application is made for registration. It may also be registered in each State where used.

A slogan is not registrable as such, but may be registered as part of a print or a label. Prints and labels are artistic creations used in the sale of goods. A label must be attached to the goods or to a container, while a print cannot be attached to the goods but must be used to advertise them.

Before a trademark is adopted, a thorough investigation should be made to determine if it is in use on goods of the same descriptive qualities. The investigation should always include a search of the records of the U. S. Patent Office to determine whether the mark has been registered by another. It is also advisable to search through buyer's guides, trade directories, etc. Neglect to take such precautions may result in the loss of large sums of money spent in printing labels, advertising, etc.

Some unscrupulous dealers seek to avail themselves of the good will built up by their more successful competitors by imitating their trademarks, labels, and containers. Proper relief may be obtained against them by means of a suit for unfair competition, whether or not Patent-Office registration has been secured. It is best wherever possible to secure such registration, as registration confers many important advantages. For example, registration gives notice to the world of the owner's rights and prevents subsequent registration to another. Then again, it enables suit to be brought in a Federal court.

This article is based on Bulletin No. 4 of the Patents Committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry and is presented to readers of TEXTILE WORLD through the courtesy of this committee.

Two-Day Golf Tournament Held by Chattanooga Yarn Association

J. F. FOWLER, vice-president, Cartersville (Ga.) Mills, Inc., carried off first honors in the Chattanooga Yarn Association's sixth annual golf tournament, held at the Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, May 21 and 22. The winning card was a net score of 124 for 36 holes.

The two-day event reached a colorful climax at the banquet Friday evening when prizes were awarded to the more fortunate players. Tom Moore, president of the association, acted as toastmaster, while Robert H. Griffith, of C. D. Gott Co., chairman of the tournament committee, presented the trophies to the participants with leading scores.

Following the banquet the guests enjoyed a program of vocal and dance numbers staged under the direction of Wilbur Lawson, of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., chairman of the entertainment committee. This program consisted of vocal selections by Miss Claire Price, accompanied at the piano by Miss Edna Crawford; and specialty dances by Misses Mildred Allen and Virginia Simpson.

Guests of the association who did not participate in the tournament attended baseball games between the Mobile and Chattanooga teams on Thursday and Friday afternoons.

Those receiving golf awards, the prizes and donors of trophies were as follows:

1. John F. Fowler, Cartersville, Ga., Chattanooga Yarn Association cup, which remains in the winner's

(Continued on page 71)

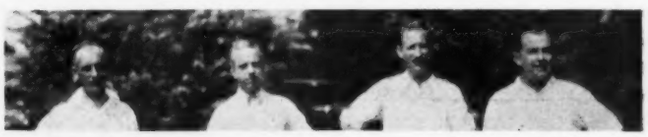
Tom McKinney, Clyde Wilkins, Bob Davis, Ed Dale

Charlie Hall, Guy King, William Murphy, Scott Probasco

Bill McAllester, W. A. Enloe, Burton Frierson, George Smith

R. D. McDonald, A. G. White, C. V. Thompson, J. F. Fowler

Jim Smith, Bob Griffith, J. P. Voorhees, M. W. Walker



Sam Diggle, Sims Read, Schultz McCarty, Jerry Ashe

Bob Fisher, Ernest Jones, Ernest Guffey, Wilbur Lawson

Allan Diefendorf, Stanley Hart, Garrett Johnston, R. C. Anderson

Neil Thomas, Ed McMillin, Bill Purse, Howard Cappel

Bob Miller, Harry Robinson, Vaden Shadden, Hugh Griffith

Jim Huff, Jr., Chess Woodall, Jim Hartford, George Rounds

Gus Ganster, Bob Howerton, Adolph Scholler, Bill Nebel

J. P. Roberts, Frank Cater, Hal Hyde, Archie Fortune

Bob Shapard, Russ Shelton, Jop Rickman, Frank Dudley

Textile Testing Laboratory

Has Demonstrable Value

By H. H. Willis

Director, Textile Department
Clemson College, S. C.

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LEADING textile plants in the South are more interested in testing and test results than ever before in the history of the industry. In order to meet the demands from these mills for young men with special training in testing Clemson College Textile Department has just completed a most modern testing laboratory in which has been installed both humidifying and dehumidifying equipment automatically controlled. This laboratory has been installed with a fourfold purpose of giving the textile students at least a general idea of: (1) the value of textile testing, (2) how to analyze a test problem, (3) how to conduct tests, and (4) how to interpret test results. Each senior student must carry through a given manufacturing project. He starts with the cotton in the bale, carries it through the successive stages of processing, and makes laboratory tests of the yarn and fabric which he has manufactured. A complete record of each manufacturing process is required.

Value of Testing Laboratory

A brief discussion of the value of textile testing laboratories may well precede a description of the equipment installed at Clemson College. First, in this connection should be considered the question: "Is the textile testing laboratory a practical investment for the average mill, and will it pay cash dividends?"

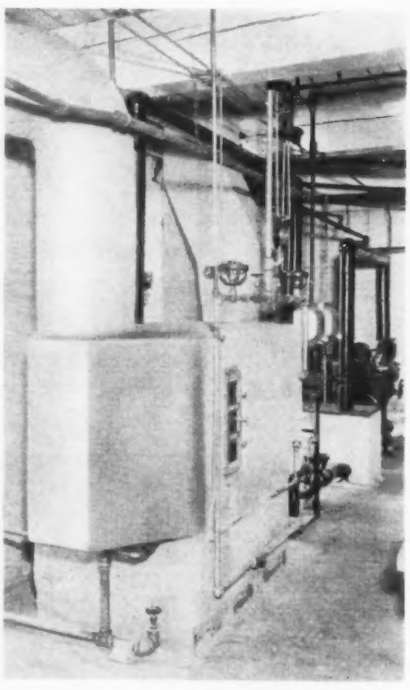


Fig. 2. Air-conditioning unit maintains desired temperature and relative humidity

If such laboratory is equipped with proper devices and manned with efficient workers, the answer is unhesitatingly in the affirmative.

As an example of the practicability of the testing laboratory the writer has in mind a leading manufacturer who controls one of the largest and most progressive plants in New England. This manufacturer probably has had more tests on cotton conducted in his plant than has any other manufacturer in America. He can produce records of reliable tests made in his plant on Southwestern, Eastern, Peruvian, or Egyptian cottons. He knows the possibilities not only of standard varieties of cotton, but also of new varieties. Through utilizing his testing laboratory, he has found out many things that he could not otherwise have known. As a result, when many mills were curtailing and unable to make a profit, his plant, experienced no serious trouble, for it was working with known quantities under known conditions.

Another case comes to mind. In 1924 and 1925 a considerable amount of cotton was snapped in the Southwest. Because of the presence of much trash, it was classed low and was correspondingly low in price. Many mills were reluctant to attempt to use this cotton. However, a few of the more progressive plants made laboratory tests of these snapped cottons and determined for themselves that the spinning quality of the cotton had not been appreciably affected by the method of harvesting. Guided by these laboratory data, one of the large companies sold a considerable stock of picked cotton on hand and bought the snapped cotton of the same spinning quality at several cents less per pound. The mill improved its cleaning equipment at a cost of about a cent a pound. By the time this snapped cotton was passed through the drawing frame it was difficult to distinguish it from middling or good middling cotton in that process. The appreciable profit made was directly attributable to the testing laboratory, for a plant could not afford to make so radical a step based on guesswork.

Can the testing laboratory aid in sales and marketing textile products? Yes, often. For instance, a mill treasurer in North Carolina recently was asked to fill an exceptionally large order of fabric. The specifications on this fabric were rather high. He thought that the specifications were higher than those of his present product and felt that he could not afford to change to another character and staple of cotton in order to meet specifications. However, before making his decision he sent samples of his product to be tested in Clemson textile laboratory. The test under controlled laboratory conditions showed that his present fabric fully met specifications set forth in the particular order and that no change in the present organization was necessary. As a result he accepted the order for approximately one-half million yards of fabric.

While other examples could be given, those mentioned suffice to demonstrate the value of properly equipped and manned laboratories. The testing laboratory should act in an advisory capacity in every department of the mill. Its great functions are to eliminate

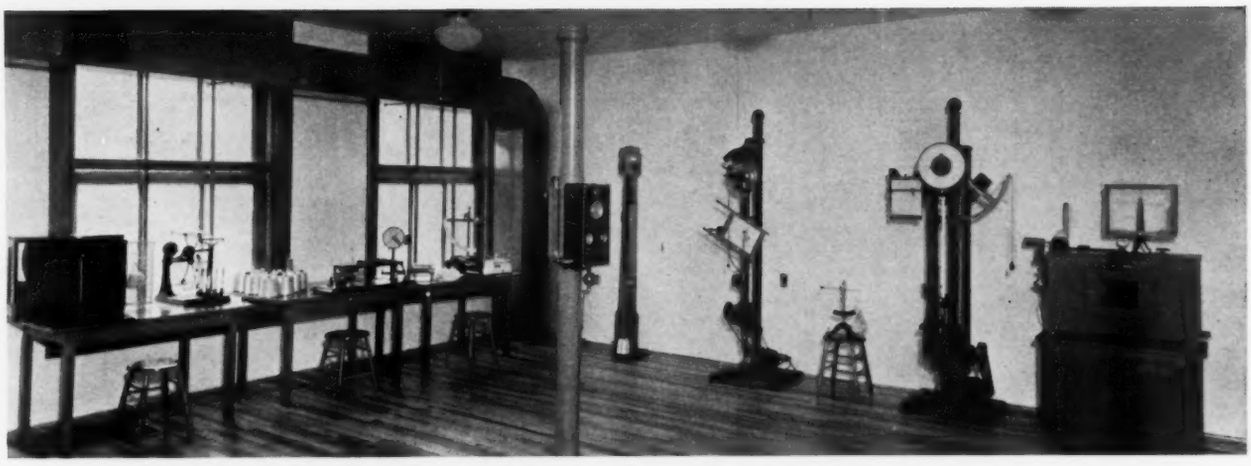


Fig. 1. Testing laboratory of Textile Department of Clemson College

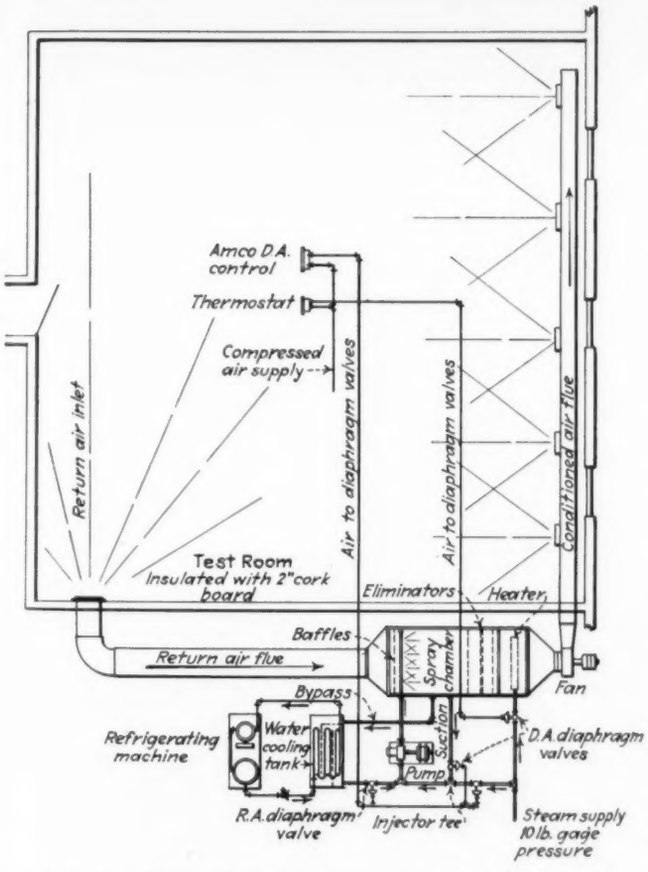


Fig. 3. Plan of testing room showing layout of air-conditioning unit

guesswork and costly experimentation and to enable the management to base its decisions upon facts.

If the testing laboratory is to be of real value, its personnel should combine knowledge of practical textile manufacturing with knowledge of test methods in order properly to plan tests and to analyze and apply the test results. The specialist in textile testing must be familiar enough with mill processes to decide whether the problem involved is physical or chemical. He should be a keen observer, able to foresee possible difficulties and to devise means of preventing them.

Laboratory at Clemson

The laboratory at Clemson College is thoroughly equipped for testing the physical properties of raw cotton, yarns, and fabrics. In Fig. 1 may be seen some of the latest textile testing equipment. Beginning at the right of Fig. 1 the first apparatus shown is the Emerson drying oven which is used in determining the amount of regain in cotton, yarns or fabrics. The next machine is the Scott skein or woven-fabric tester, which measures strength by either grab or strip method. It has an attachment for testing knitted fabrics.

This Scott machine is so constructed as to give a direct corrected strength reading. The small instrument on the stool just to the left of the skein tester is a regain indicator. The stretch and elongation may be recorded on the chart to the left of the dial of the skein tester.

The next machine is the Scott single-strand tester for cotton and rayon yarns. The device shown on the chart in the middle of this machine records electrically the stretch, elongation, and final strength of the single strand of yarn. The fifth machine from the right is an Etablissements, Jules Richard denierometer used for determining the size of rayon electrically.

On the first table to the right may be seen improved balances with the air dash pot, Suter quadrant for direct readings on yarn, two leading makes of fiber-sorting machines, and scales for weighing these fibers. On the center table is shown one of the latest motor-driven Duplan cohesion testers for silk yarns. On the next table appear Scott yarn reels and an Aldrich regain instrument. This regain instrument is used mainly in the picker room to enable the mill to put a given amount of dry cotton in each lap irrespective of room humidity.

The Amco control and thermostat attached to the column in the center of the room control the relative humidity and temperature by means of compressed air.

The distributing air ducts may be seen to the left of the denierometer and near the top of the room. Air is brought in through these ducts and conditioned in accordance with the settings of the humidity and temperature controls. A complete change of air takes place in this room every four minutes.

The air-conditioning unit is shown in Fig. 2. With this equipment any desired relative humidity between 50 and 100% with any temperature between 65 and 85° may be obtained and held. The air of the test room is drawn, by means of motor and fan, through the conveyor at the left into the spray chamber where cold water is used if dehumidification is necessary, and ordinary tap water if additional humidity is needed. The cold water tank and refrigerating unit may be seen in the rear and at the right of the picture.

To aid any interested in the construction of the textile laboratory, the floor plan is shown in Fig. 3. This testing room is 25 x 25 x 10 ft. and has double doors and windows. Walls, floor, and ceiling are cork insulated.

OPERATION	28/1 C.P. @ $0.63 per 7,000 gr.			40/2 Mercerized @ $0.88 per 7,000 gr.			20/2 Mercerized @ $0.72 per 7,000 gr.			50/3 @ $1.49 per 6,715 gr.			70/3 @ $1.35 per 5,042 gr.			ONT @ $2.44 per 7,000 gr.			300/2 Rayon @ $2.09 per 7,000 gr.			450/1 Rayon @ $.57 per 7,000 gr.			Totals
	Grains Used	Grains Per Dozen	Cost Per Dozen	Grains Used	Grains Per Dozen	Cost Per Dozen	Grains Used	Grains Per Dozen	Cost Per Dozen	Grains Used	Grains Per Dozen	Cost Per Dozen	Grains Used	Grains Per Dozen	Cost Per Dozen	Grains Used	Grains Per Dozen	Cost Per Dozen	Grains Used	Grains Per Dozen	Cost Per Dozen	Grains Used	Grains Per Dozen	Cost Per Dozen	Cost Per Dozen
Cuff sewing				3,063	102	.0128							1,422	47	.0127										.0255
Flap hemming				3,828	127	.0160							1,312	44	.0117										.0277
Seaming	12,469	415	.0374	6,453	215	.0270							8,422	281	.0752										.1396
Facing				1,531	51	.0064																			.0064
Button staying				1,422	47	.0060																			.0060
Sewing neck patch				1,094	36	.0046							438	15	.0039										.0085
Attaching collaret				656	22	.0028							438	15	.0039										.0067
Zigzaging													656	22	.0059				2,078	69	.0198				.0257
Inseaming	5,031	168	.0151	2,406	82	.0101							2,187	72	.0195										.0447
Backstaying													219	7	.0019										.0019
Sewing hangers				328	11	.0014																			.0014
Budding				547	18	.0022																			.0022
Buttonholing				875	29	.0037	656	22	.0023							984	33	.0114							.0174
Covering collaret				328	11	.0014							547	18	.0049							2,516	84	.0018	.0251
Button sewing				219	7	.0009				273	9	.002													.0029
Totals	17,500	583	.0525	22,750	758	.0953	656	22	.0023	273	9	.002	15,641	521	.1396	984	33	.0114	2,078	69	.0198	2,516	84	.0188	.3417
Cost totals			.0525			.0953			.0023			.002			.1396			.0114			.0198			.0188	.3417

Results of 30-dozen mill test to determine thread cost in finishing men's ribbed union suits

Simple Test Reveals

Thread Cost

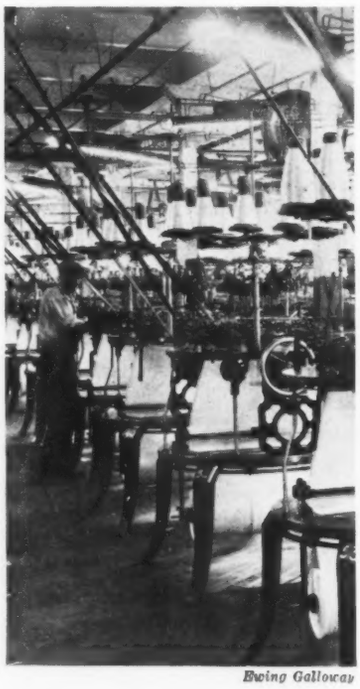
in Finishing Knitted Underwear

By S. M. Peterson

COST of thread used in the manufacture of knitted underwear may be estimated accurately by means of a simple test. An outline of the procedure followed in an actual test on men's ribbed union suits, together with a table showing the type and amount of thread used in each operation, and the total thread cost, will enable any knit-goods manufacturer to conduct similar tests in his own mill.

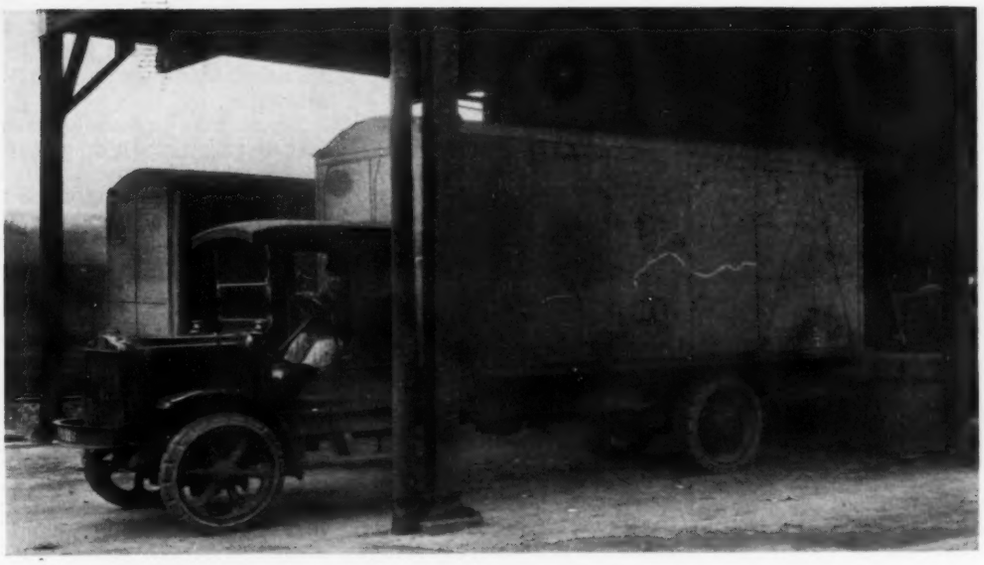
In order to determine the amount of thread used, we weighed ten full cones of thread which had just been opened, or unpacked, and then computed the average weight per cone. We found the average weight of 70/3 thread to be 5042 grains per cone, and the average weight of 50/3 thread to be 6715 grains per cone. In making a test of this kind, close checking of the weighing has to be made or the tests will be of no value. Therefore each cone of the various counts of thread was weighed separately and the total weight found by addition checked against the figure obtained when the ten cones were weighed.

When the test was completed, we again weighed each cone individually and collectively. The difference in weight of full and partly empty or empty cones shows the amount of thread used in each operation. The total weight used is obtained by addition; and this figure checked against the difference in weight disclosed by the group weighings. It is obvious that if the individual and group weighings do not agree, the test has gone astray somewhere, and will have to be repeated.



Ewing Galloway

The accompanying table gives the results of an actual test made on 30 dozen men's union suits, size 40. The prices of the various threads are, of course, those prevailing at the time the test was made. The amount of thread used in each operation remains constant as long as no changes in count or manufacturing methods are made and can be used as a basis for computing costs, whatever may be the price of thread at a particular time. If, however, thread of a different count is used in any operation a new test will be necessary.



Motor truck shipment from South to New York begins to take a definite place in textile distribution

Motor Truck Shipment

North from Carolinas Gains in Importance

A TRANSPORTATION development which is attracting considerable interest at the present time is shipment by motor truck from the Carolinas to New York and eastern points. By using relief drivers the trucks are kept running night and day with the result that elapsed time approximates express shipments and the cost is considerably less. Actually, the cost fits in between express and freight rates, and, considering the time element, compares favorably with both, in the opinion of those who have tried trucking.

In some instances the goods have been shipped through in one truck while in others the goods are assembled at some central point and trans-shipped. The trucking concerns are acting as common carriers and their greatest problem at present is to secure return loads. Without a return load, the trucker must either charge a higher rate or go without profit. This problem is, however, being worked out with the cooperation of the mills and some plans have been made for assemblage of south-bound shipments in such centers as New York. Rayon has been mentioned as one of the commodities involved.

Naturally, the most fertile field for truck shipments lies in handling higher price goods and goods in which the style element is important. As compared with freight shipments the saving in time is important from the inventory standpoint and from the standpoint of being on time with a style. The cost of express shipment has militated against its use except as an emergency measure, but proponents of trucking claim that the speed of express shipments can be duplicated at a cost which, in some cases, is only half the express charges. They vision the substitution of motor truck for many of the previous express shipments, and an increasing competition with freight, with the elements of time and door pick-up and delivery in favor of the trucks. Like most new developments it is probable that time will iron out difficulties and that long distance trucking of this type will settle down to a definite place on transportation schedules.

Spencer Corp., Spindale, N. C., manufacturers of combed broadcloths, rayon filled shirtings, lawns, etc., is among the mills which are actually shipping a fair proportion of production by motor truck. Another is the Stonecutter Mills Co., also of Spindale, manufacturers of rayon crepes and other rayon dress goods.

The Burlington Mills, Inc., group, headed by J. Spencer Love, Burlington, N. C., has been pleased with results obtained by truck shipment and it is understood that a large part of their production is now sent north in this manner. In still another field Rockfish Mills, Inc., with mills at Hope Mills, Cumberland and Clayton, N. C., have shipped cotton yarn to New England by motor truck and results indicate that this method will be used in the future where a sufficiently large quantity of yarn is wanted at express speed. Cotton yarn has also been shipped by motor truck from some of the Gaston County yarn mills.

Just how large a volume of business will be developed in long-distance motor trucking of this type is, of course, impossible to predict. As in other sections any considerable loss of business will stimulate the railroads to speed up deliveries. The railroads have never believed short hauls of less than 75 miles to be very profitable, so they did not raise their greatest objections when this type of business went over to trucks, but they can be expected to resist strenuously any serious inroads on their long-haul business.

The Buyer's Viewpoint . . .

Edited by Miss Lillian Edgerton, research counselor, of New York. Readers are invited to offer comments on the subjects treated or to submit questions regarding defects which contribute to the "returned goods" evil in retail circles, and which can be traced back to manufacturing faults.—*Editor.*

Getting a Real Selling Message to the Retail Buyer

THERE has been some talk and a little action on the problem of merchandising from the production angle. There is an old but important phase which needs immediate and drastic attention. The "getting over" of selling information to retail buyers in a brief, concise, and authoritative manner.

The buyer in most of the larger department stores has an almost impossible job. He or she must—

1. Please the customer.
2. Keep the salespeople sufficiently informed about the merchandise.
3. Please the merchandise manager.
4. Select merchandise according to the dictation of the style advisors.
5. Make the quota plus a bit more.

In order to satisfy all of these people, the buyer must select merchandise which—

1. Fills the demands of customers in that particular store.
2. Is style right in color, type, and line.
3. Can be sold with sufficient mark-up to make the profits.
4. Will give the fewest returns because of customer complaints.
5. Takes in its selection the least time and annoyance.

Is it any wonder that on "sample days" a buyer often presents a brusk, non-commital attitude? Ten salesmen may have shown their merchandise. The eleventh may have the best line and still get no consideration. The salesmen have a list of stock phrases meaning nothing because they all use them. In the silks, for instance: "It has a good handle," "all pure dye" (and it may be loaded to the breaking point), "no better line in town." "It's easy to buy this line. It's a quality line," and so on ad infinitum.

Are the salesmen trained? Do they know the varied demands of the particular store? Are they well informed on the volume-selling colors or fabrics? Do they know the real merchandising advantages of their product? Do they know what other lines are already in the store and how their particular line compares in quality, style, or price?

It would be a relief to any buyer to have a salesman who could tell his story convincingly and briefly, who could sell his product on its merits, and who gave the appearance of "one who knows." It seems a waste of good money to make a fabric of superior qualities, correct and good in every way, and trust the volume of its distribution to salesmen who not only do not know how to sell, but who haven't the ghost of an idea why or how that fabric is different from any other.

There have been innumerable cases of superior merchandise having been openly rejected or indifferently inspected by the buyer because the items were just others in a long line. Had the merits of the merchandise been presented in a convincing manner, with a brief, but informative selling talk, many of these items would have found their way into the store stocks.

The Scarf and Its Color

THE fastness of dye in women's scarfs presents a decided problem. What should be expected of a scarf that is worn daily with a tailored suit? Should rain spots and snow drops make the colors run? What should be the standard by which to judge the selection of merchandise in this particular respect? Certainly there should be some assurance given the buyer that, at least above a specified price, the colors in women's scarfs will remain fast to cold water, rain spots, and snow drops.

Women's Collars and Cuffs

SILK, rayon, cotton and linen are embroidered and used for collar and cuff sets. So also can they be bought by the yard at the neckwear counters.

The fabric and embroidery must be of such quality as can be successfully laundered. Unfortunately, this is not always the case—regardless of price.

Examination of a complete line of collar and cuff material was made in a department within the last two weeks. Quality of fabric used varied with price but workmanship of the embroidery varied with the products of the individual manufacturer but not the price. The following defects were observed in sufficient numbers to be obvious:

1. The fabric in many cases, was too loosely woven to hold the embroidery and the construction was obviously distorted.
2. The edges were too often ragged and not thoroughly bound by the embroidery material.
3. The quality of embroidery thread was not in keeping with the quality of fabric used.
4. Comparatively few organdies were of the permanent finish type. This finish is very desirable as it keeps the garment looking fresh and trim longer than the softer finishes.

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Comments from Readers

WITH reference to your interesting article on chafe marks, the writer often wonders why the dyers do not take steps to eliminate this defect. What should be done is to find out when and where the chafe marks first appear—whether following extracting or after other processes.

If the pieces are dyed in an open tub, steps should be taken to see that there is no friction from rubbing during the operation. Another point to be sure of is that the liquor is always sufficient to float the silk properly. All processing machinery—tubs, etc.—in the dyehouses should be inspected often for rough and sharp edges.

The writer was once called upon to inspect a few pieces with chafe marks. The fabric was all from the same loom or warp. Upon carefully inspecting the loom, it was found that every so often a shuttle was thrown crooked, causing light marks on the cloth. The loom was properly adjusted, a mark put on the piece, and the entire fabric sent through the dyeing process. The first part was found to have "chafe marks" and the part which followed the mark was satisfactory. So the writer believes it desirable to make sure first of all that the defect is a chafe mark. If there were a little more cooperation between the mill men and the dyers, this defect might be held to a minimum. JOHN PICONE.

Questions... *and* Answers

Equipment for Dyeing Raw Stock and Yarn

Technical Editor:

We are especially interested to have references and essential information in regard to comparative merits, cost, etc., of the various systems for dyeing, both in raw stock and in the yarn on cones or tubes. *(7568)*

Whether cotton is to be dyed in package form or whether the stock is to be dyed and afterward spun into yarn is not so much a matter of cost as it is of policy and the grade of goods being manufactured.

Where a mill is running one color only, as in the case of denims, or perhaps even three or four colors, the cost will be lessened and the goods greatly improved if the stock is dyed first, especially with fast colors. When, however, the mill requires a great variety of shades, some in not very great amounts, this method would cause a great deal of confusion and trouble in continually cleaning and changing for each new lot of color, to say nothing of the accumulation of waste, left-overs and partly empty bobbins.

There is little advantage in dyeing raw stock with the ordinary direct dyes; therefore most mills reserve stock dyeing for sulfur and vat dyes. The machines available for stock dyeing are very efficient and capable of handling large lots in a small space and with a minimum of labor. The results are uniform; and when both warp and filling are spun from the same lot, a perfectly level, well-penetrated, and satisfactory piece of goods will result.

Package dyeing or beam dyeing has reached a high state of development and can be made to yield even dyeings, providing care is exercised in the selection of the proper dyes. Not only sulfur and vat dyes, but the faster varieties of direct dyes and developed dyes, are extensively used in many lines of work today.

While we cannot make a close comparison between package dyeing and raw stock dyeing, we can make such a comparison between package dyeing and skein dyeing. Skein dyeing is necessary in some cases, but is expensive when compared to the package, from which one may make up either warp or filling with a minimum of labor. There are several excellent dyeing machines of various types on the market; and as their makers issue much instructive literature we suggest you read their claims and be guided accordingly.

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Depainting Woolen Fabrics

Technical Editor:

We shall appreciate your sending us information regarding depainting or removing obstinate paint and oil spots in woolen fabrics previous to wet finishing. If you have any particular information on the carbonizing of woolen cloth with aluminum chloride we should also appreciate this. *(7567)*

Stains, such as paint and tar, will be found much easier to eradicate if the goods are allowed to remain for several hours in the solution in which they are fulled. As an example, goods fulled in the afternoon could be scoured the following morning; and goods fulled in the morning could be scoured the same day, but late in the afternoon. This practice allows the solvent to soften and penetrate the paint and tar stains sufficiently so that the scouring will do the rest.

Addition of more of the solvent is necessary when the goods are ready for scouring; use no water until ready to wash. If the goods are exceptionally troublesome, a second scour may be necessary.

Carbonizing with aluminum chloride is carried out in the same manner as carbonizing with an acid. This method in many mills has superseded the older method of carbonizing with sulphuric acid, because the chloride has little effect on the wool at a high temperature. It also is less harmful to many dyestuffs. A solution of aluminum chloride of a strength of from 6 to 7° Bé. will suffice. The heat of the dryer must be about 250° F. Most any condition that tends to apply the liquor unevenly will no doubt cause trouble. Even speed of the machine and uniform application will permit level work. Fabrics carbonized with aluminum chloride may be stripped of color if they are shaded or uneven without the fear of tender goods or uneven work in redyeing. Good equipment, together with care and judgment, is all that is required.

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Humidification in Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill

Technical Editor:

We are interested in knowing the benefits obtained from the use of a humidifying system in a full-fashioned hosiery plant and will appreciate your answering the following questions: What would be the approximate percentage of decrease in seconds in a mill with humidifying system over a mill without? What other benefits would be derived by the use of a humidifying system? *(7572)*

We believe that the installation of a correctly designed humidifying system in a full-fashioned mill not previously so equipped will decrease seconds from 3 to 4%, no matter how efficiently the mill may have been operated. We know manufacturers who claim a much greater decrease than this in their seconds after having put in humidifying systems, some declaring a reduction of 5 to 8%, but we hardly believe that a well-managed mill would obtain as great a decrease as 8%.

Other benefits derived in the knitting room from proper humidification include more uniform length of goods, better fabric, reduced needle breakage, increased production, and, most important of all, more comfortable and healthful working conditions with improved efficiency of employees.

In the finishing room the benefits will be over and above all those previously pointed out, including rapid replacing of moisture in dyed and finished goods, which results in rapidly bringing colors around to their true and normal fixed condition of color standard—an important item. Supplying uniform moisture to paper boxes and other packing supplies keeps them in perfect condition and makes the boxing and packing of goods more satisfactory—an advantage which is retained when the goods are delivered to the retail store and ultimate consumer. We do not advise so high a humidity for finishing rooms as for knitting rooms, but we do strongly recommend humidification for the both places.

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Half Hose Are Faded

Technical Editor:

I am enclosing a pair of silk half hose which have arrows to mark some peculiar places which have developed since the hose were dyed. These places were not visible until the goods were worked and do not show all through the lots but just on a sock now and then. I have investigated and found that the

socks were exposed to steam from a leak in a pipe and also to daylight coming through a frosted window. The finishing-room man insists that they are faded from light. I contend that the steam took the color out of the hose on the outer edge where exposed. Since the goods are folded after leaving the boarding room, fading from light might occur on the foot, as well as on the leg. We have never had any trouble with our goods fading like this from light; and I contend that if caused by light, all the socks exposed would look the same. This is not the case. Only parts of this lot show this defect. I shall appreciate your views on the trouble.

(7543)

It is our opinion that the faded portions of the half hose submitted for examination were caused by exposure to direct light for an undue length of time. This may have occurred either in the boarding room or in the inspection room. The fact that the goods were exposed to steam from a leak in a pipe probably had a part in accelerating the fading. Dampness caused by the steam may have released some chemical not thoroughly washed out of the goods after dyeing, which started to destroy the color or which induced fading by catalytic action. Some direct colors—and especially grays, purples, and blues—are very sensitive to the actinic action of sunlight. Shades obtained with these dyes can be made faster in some cases by an aftertreatment with some metallic salts, such as copper sulfate, potassium bichromate, formaldehyde, etc. This procedure, however, is seldom resorted to in hosiery dyeing.

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Yarn in Knitted Astrakhan Loops on Back

Technical Editor:

Will you kindly give us some suggestions on how to prevent astrakhan yarn made of luster wool and astrakhan novelty yarn of luster wool from pulling through or looping on the back of the fabric? We enclose herewith two samples of knit astrakhan to show how the yarn pulls through or loops on the back. We have trouble only with the yarns made of the luster wool. With yarns made of domestic we do not have the slightest difficulty. We use on the astrakhan feeds two 16/1 cotton; one 16/1 tie-in; in the plain, two 16/1 cotton. On the back of the astrakhan we use one 2/2½ made of luster or 1/2½ novelty loop yarn with block wheel or backing wheel blocked 2x1. (7564)

Any one of several causes may be responsible for this condition on astrakhan cloth. Improper pressing action on the double plush or astrakhan feeds would be the most probable cause of the astrakhan yarn pulling through to the back of the fabric. The pressures should be looked at first. The trouble seems to be on all of the double plush feeds in the samples submitted. It must be kept in mind that novelty and loop yarns of this type are a bit more difficult to handle than the regular yarns, and settings must be made on the knitting machine to control the irregularities. If the presser is not set in far enough and is not in the proper relation to the lander bur, the loops in the astrakhan yarn will get underneath the needle beards and form a stitch, thus causing the backing to show on the wrong side of the fabric.

The tension on the astrakhan yarn may be too great or there may not be enough. Too much tension tends to pull the yarn tight, and too little would give enlarged looping of the backing, the latter instance making it possible for the stitch wheel to "pick up" some of the astrakhan loops.

A check on the clearing bur to see that it carries the backing down far enough and a check on the backing bur to see that it is not set too low should also be made.

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Picks per Inch on and off the Loom

Technical Editor:

Are there more picks per inch in a finished cloth than the number called for by the pick wheel? Have just been checking off some samples woven by ourselves, and the picks count four more per inch than specified. These were made on different looms and have different constructions.

Do you think this due to imperfect take-up on the loom, or is it a natural difference, as the natural difference in the ends per inch in the reed and in the cloth? (7565)

There are several factors which enter into the difference in the picks off the loom as compared with the number actually shot into the cloth on the loom. The turns per inch will have a small part in the difference, as will also the size of the thread thrown. Another point which enters into the problem is the treatment to which the thread is subjected after passing down around the pressure roll on the loom. The weight holding the warp tension shares in this treatment—a loose tension having a different effect from a taut tension. The construction of the cloth in the reed count also plays an important part.

A certain pick wheel may count perfectly on the cloth from the beat-up to the breast beam—an 80-pick job, for example, counting 80 picks—but on the bottom take-up roll the count will be about 82 picks, or perhaps only 81.

Also bearing upon the matter is the shrinkage of the cloth as it lies about or is being shipped to the dyers. A further take-up of about one pick takes place. The largest take-up, however, occurs in finishing, which sometimes causes a loss as high as from two to six picks in the count, according to the construction.

The gain in picks therefore is not due to faulty weaving, but to a natural difference in the construction—a difference similar to that between the ends in the reed and the ends in the cloth. In duplicating samples, this difference must be taken into account and less picks shot into the cloth at weaving, in the same way that one takes into consideration the amount of ends per inch and uses a reed counting several dents less than the sample counts.

▼

Fiber Bunches in Full-Fashioned Hosiery

Technical Editor:

We are sending you herewith a sample stocking in the gray showing a defect. We should greatly appreciate having your opinion as to the cause and manner of eliminating this trouble. The silk used in knitting the stocking is four-thread, five turns right, 13/15 hosiery tram, 83% Japan, and it was knitted on the 48-gauge full-fashioned machine.

(7554)

If you rewind this silk you should look over the porcelains in the winding machines and the wire upon which the tension clips rest, or any part over which the silk moves. If these parts are found to be all right, you should look over the knitting machine to see that all holes through which the silk passes are lined with porcelain and that the porcelain in every case is not cut by the silk. Next notice that the carrier tubes are not rough and cut where the end is fed to the needles. Next look to see that the needles have not been pliered to either side, which will wear the eyes of the needles and eventually cause them to be as sharp as a knife. Then look in the throat of sinkers, especially the jack sinkers, using a magnifying glass to see the small cut which may be expected after a time. Naturally, all rough parts, whether tubes, porcelains, wires, sinkers, etc., must be thrown away and new parts inserted.

If this does not cure the trouble, the matter should be called to the attention of the throwster, as this trouble is very frequently caused by a slipping of parts in the doubling and twisting processes. Slipping of this sort causes one or two ends (filaments or strands) to be tighter than others, and any strain put upon the combined strands is borne by the tight one, which will break under the strain. Then, as the rest of the strands pass through the carrier tube, the broken one will be caught by the tube and will slip along the other strands until sheer force carries it through the tube, with the result shown in your sample. If it cannot pass through, a press-off will result.

The long defect just after the welt was probably caused by the doubling winder in the silk mill. It is likely that one end broke down and the spindle did not immediately stop. This will cause the silk to be minus one strand for a distance, and it is the duty of the

winder to pull all the ends back and throw them over her shoulder while she ties the broken end to its course. After this she should allow the machine to take the ends from the shoulder (including the tied end) and start the spindle up again. If she is careless and merely twists or ties in the strand where the machine stops without pulling the ends back as recommended above, the result will be as shown in your sample.

▼

Discolorations in Knit Goods

Technical Editor:

Under separate cover we are enclosing samples of knit fabric made from our combed peeler yarn, some of the fabric is bleached and some in the gray. You will note that there are discolorations on both the bleached and unbleached fabric. This fabric has been returned to us by one of our customers. What we are interested in, of course, is what has caused these discolorations and if these were put in during the manufacturing process or if they came from the knitting machines, or if any chemical reaction could have taken place in the bleach. (7566)

The discolorations on both the gray and bleached cloth are so arranged on the cloth that they appear to be oil spots which got on the yarn during the spinning operation. If the oil wells are filled too full, so that oil has a chance to escape, the centrifugal action of the spinning bobbin will throw the oil onto the bobbins either side of it. This oil will land on these bobbins at regular intervals, thus accounting for the regularity of the markings on the cloth after knitting. Many times the kier boil will remove these spots if they are not too deeply seated. An examination of the yarn before knitting will show these spots, but they show up more plainly as the cloth is being knit.

▼

Defect in Satin-Back Crepe

Technical Editor:

We enclose herewith a sample of satin cloth which consists of rayon and Celanese. This has been cut from a roll which has been bleached. You will notice that it contains straight brownish lines which are quite noticeable throughout the whole length of the roll of cloth. We shall appreciate your opinion as to whether this is a weaving or dyeing fault. If possible, please give us the exact cause of same, and any suggestions you may have in order to prevent the trouble. (7545)

The sample of satin-back crepe submitted shows distinct yellow threads, running in the warp. The fault cannot be attributed directly to the wet-finishing operations, as we find that the striped appearance is confined to individual warp threads. This condition indicates that the trouble was present in the goods before scouring and bleaching.

There are two possibilities which may have been responsible for this effect. They are: (1) Mixing various brands of acetate yarn when making up the warp. It has been shown that there is a variation in the natural color of acetate yarns, some being naturally whiter than others. (2) In winding the acetate yarn for warping and beaming there may have occurred a mixing of different lots of acetate yarn of the same brand, but treated with different oils in the throwing operation previous to beaming. In this case, some of the warp spools may have carried yarn oiled with a straight, light mineral oil, and other yarn oiled with products less difficult to remove.

In the latter event, in the subsequent scouring and bleaching, the majority of the yarn would become clean and white, but the threads oiled with mineral oil might resist the scouring and bleaching. In that case, when the cloth was finished, those particular yarns would show up in the form of yellowed threads, similar to those in the sample.

We suggest, therefore, that the history of this fabric be carefully gone into, so that these two factors can be traced as possible causes of the trouble. As a corrective measure for fabric already processed and damaged by these stripes, we suggest a hot scour (under 175° F.) in a solution of a pine-oil soap (½ to ¾% based on the volume of the bath liquor), a warm rinse, and another light bleach, preferably at a temperature of 100 to 100° F. Finally scour with sodium bisulfite or sulfuric acid as usual, and wash thoroughly.

▼

Crepe Hosiery Varies in Shade

Technical Editor:

I am enclosing herewith two crepe stockings. I should like you to examine them and let me know what causes the different shades in these stockings. The manufacturer is of the opinion that probably the variations are caused in dyeing. These stockings were degummed in 15% of the best olive-oil soap for 1½ hours, thoroughly washed, and dyed. Kindly note that the foot in the dark stocking is dark, while the top is light. In the light stocking, the foot and top are dark and the center is light. (7486)

An examination of the samples submitted with this inquiry indicates that the variation in shade has been caused by a change of silk. We have not tested the samples for twist or quality, but the trouble is so obvious that we do not feel that a minute analysis is necessary. We are returning the sample dyed in a light tan shade, and call your attention to the fact that if you will fold the dark part of the top of the leg down to the transfer point of the foot, you will find that you have a perfect union of shade. This indicates that a different lot or type of silk was introduced at a point where the color change appears in the leg of the stocking. Such color changes are frequently caused by variations in twist, and it is advisable to have the twist tested. However, we believe that it will be found that the color changes in the samples submitted were caused by different lots of silk rather than change of twist. At any rate, the variation of color was not caused by improper dyeing.

Inquiries should give the fullest information possible. In the case of damage to material, a sample should be sent. No consideration is given anonymous inquiries; and we do not undertake routine analyses of yarn or fabric, or investigation involving unusual expense.

▼

Finishing Elastic Braid

Technical Editor:

We are having more or less trouble in finishing our elastic braid for the reason that it does not give us a smooth edge; and we are enclosing herewith three samples of woven elastic. One sample, marked "Competitors," seems to have a smooth edge. The other two samples are our own make, and you will note that these are tagged "finished" and "unfinished." We wish you would compare our finished sample with the competitor's and note the difference in the edge. We shall appreciate your sending us a formula that will enable us to overcome our trouble. (7569)

Our opinion is that your problem is one of manufacture, rather than one of finishing; and, as you know, no amount of finishing can overcome faulty manufacture.

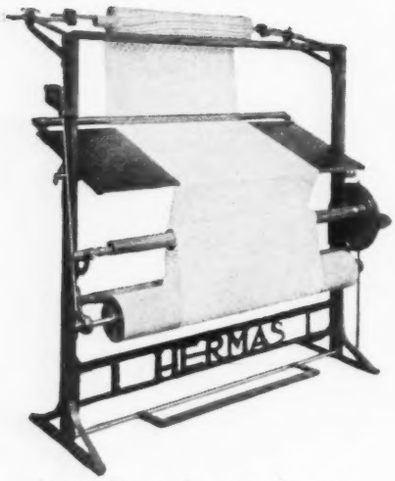
Your competitor is using a softer twist filling yarn than you are using—approximately eleven turns per inch compared to your thirteen turns per inch—which would tend to produce a better edge; but this is not the greatest difficulty. You are not weighting your binder warps heavily enough; and this allows your filling too much liberty. Also you are inserting at least 50% too much rubber.

The length of a binder thread extracted from a 3-in. piece of your elastic should measure not over 7¾ in.; as now made, it measures approximately 9½ in. The length of the rubber threads extracted from a 3-in. piece of your elastic measures approximately 1.65 in. (nearly 1⅝ in.); it should measure not over 1.1 in., and 1.05 in. would be better still.

Additional weight on your binder warps will bind down your filling more tightly and help to make the edge more even. It will also counteract the additional weight required on the rubber warps, and thus hold the contraction to the present figure.

For this type of material we have found the following finishing formula satisfactory: 1½ to 2½ lb. soluble potato starch, 3 to 5 pints glucose, and 5 gal. water. Apply warm.

New Machinery *and* Processes



Inspecting and measuring machine with variable-speed drive

Inspecting machine with table arranged to allow close examination of fabric

Inspecting and Measuring Machine

AN inspecting and measuring machine which embodies a number of improvements has been placed on the market by the Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Features of this equipment which are being emphasized are location of the yardage clocks, free-wheeling take-up roll, variable-speed transmission, and ease of operation.

The new machines have been designed with the yardage clocks placed on the left-hand upright frame about at the height of the eye of the operator. This position of the clocks enables the operator to read the yardage and set the clocks back to zero without stooping and reaching around the end of the machine. The free-wheeling take-up roll is so named because, by a slight twist of a collar on the drive shaft, the roll is thrown into neutral and spins freely. With this arrangement, if the operator desires to pull the cloth back for any reason, he can do so without any appreciable effort, whereas on the earlier models it required considerable effort and practice with the foot treadle to release it just the proper amount before the cloth could be pulled back.

The variable-speed drive enables the operator to run the machine at slow or high speed as desired. Other features include a glass rod on the front edge of the table, replacing a steel tube; and welded construction, which is both lighter and stronger than cast iron. The table is adjustable to any angle to suit the operator, and the machine is driven by a small motor which is operated from a light socket. The usual manner of examining is simply to run the fabric over the table; but in the event a more careful examination is required, the let-off brackets can be moved to the top position on the frames, which permits the cloth to be illuminated from a skylight, while at the same time it is examined on the table, thus affording a maximum amount of inspection.

Various adaptations of the machine are possible, such as larger table, reverse wind, etc., in order to meet the individual requirements of each installation.

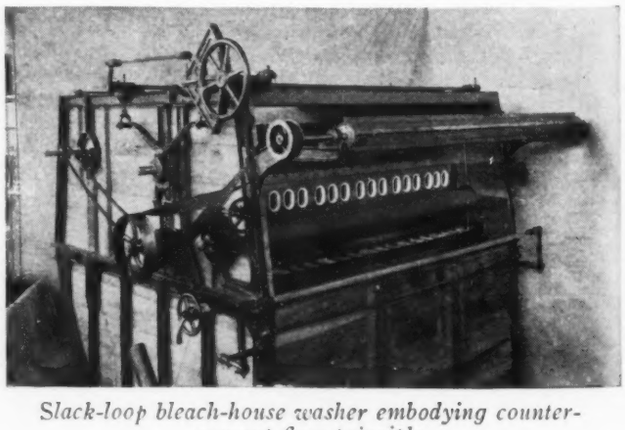
Aluminum Quills and Cops

ALUMINUM quills and cops designed primarily to give the necessary metallic contact on electrical filling stop motions have been brought out by Apco Mossberg Corp., Attleboro, Mass. To increase the toughness, the metal is extruded rather than drawn; and the head, which is subject to the greatest wear, is protected by a band of stainless iron. The products have been subjected to extensive mill tests, and it is stated by the manufacturer that one of the features is that resistance to wear and abrasion which would damage the thread is very high; one cop is said to have been used 2,000 times with no appreciable signs of wear.

Counter-Current Flow Continuous Washer

COUNTER-CURRENT flow washers of both the slack-loop and tight-strand type have been announced recently by Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass. Application of the counter-flow principle to bleach-house or print-works washers is said to enable a water saving of 50 to 75%, and at the same time to permit more thorough washing and cleansing than is obtained with ordinary types of equipment. Advantages cited for the counter-flow washers are that they reduce the bills for process water, enable conservation of water supply, and are valuable in case of emergencies in times of water shortage or when repairs to water mains are needed.

The slack-loop washer is designed to retain all of the advantages of slack-loop washing, but is made with multiple compartments. By introducing water at the end of the machine opposite to which the goods enter, the amount of water which needs to be introduced in order to obtain thorough cleansing of the fabric is reduced to a minimum. Speeds ranging from 60 to 200 yd. per min. are possible, depending on the ma-



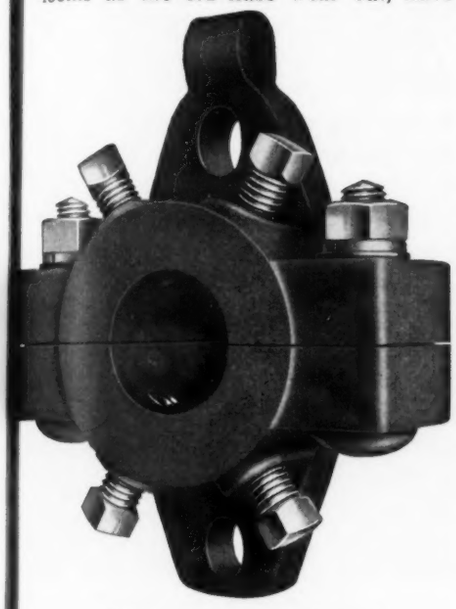
Slack-loop bleach-house washer embodying counter-current flow principle

terials being handled. The tight-strand washer likewise is constructed with multiple compartments, and in addition, with multiple pit rolls.

Since the counter-flow development is often applicable to existing washers, present installations frequently can be equipped with it.

Pick-Cam Hub

IMPROVED pick-cam hubs, which may be substituted on Northrop looms as the old hubs wear out, have been announced recently by Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass. The new hubs are designed and constructed to withstand the strain of picking. They are made from a new casting metal, called improved gray iron, which was selected because of its toughness and strength.



Pick-cam hub of improved design and construction

The hubs are of spilt construction for easy application. They are cast in two parts, which are assembled with a thin shim between them, and the bore for the camshaft is then drilled to the exact size of the shaft. With the shim removed when the hub is applied on the loom, the draw of the binding bolts gives the hub an effective clamping fit on the shaft. Lock washers on the binding bolts preserve this fit; and this clamping fit and four setscrews prevent the hub from turning on the shaft. As a third means of binding the hubs to the camshaft, a two-piece binding collar, which is finished like the hub with a removable shim, is added. The parts of this collar are drawn to a clamping fit by tap bolts with lock washers. The collar fits over a finished section of the hub.

Geared Pump

A NEW rotary-geared pump with ball bearings and spiral gears, which is particularly suited for supplying oil under pressure for the hydraulic operation of machines or for Diesel-engine lubrication and work in similar fields, has been announced by Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I. The new pump is substantially made, generously proportioned, quiet running, and powerful. It is stated that particular care has been given to provide ample gasket surface to withstand the pressure at which a pump of this kind is capable of supplying oil. At speeds from 300 to 1800 r.p.m., the pump is capable of supplying 4¼ to 25½ gal. of oil per min. at zero pressure. At 1800 r.p.m. it delivers approximately 25 gal. per min. at 100 lb. pressure.

Rotary-geared pump for supplying oil under pressure

Dressing for Rubber Belts

A NEW dressing for rubber belts has been developed recently by the Diamond Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. The dressing is put up in stick form, and is said to be non-inflammable and to contain no oil, grease, or other chemicals harmful to the belt or pulley. Advantages cited for this product are that it greatly increases the pulling power of the belt and that it retains its tackiness for long periods.

New Dyestuffs

A new group of dyestuffs for printing cotton and rayon, called *Rapidogen* colors, which so far includes nine different types, has been announced by General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York. These colors are different from the well-known *Rapid Fast* colors, insofar as they form perfectly stable powders which can easily be made into printing pastes of unlimited stability, and therefore can be kept in the color shops for any length of time, like vat color pastes. In addition, the Rapidogen dyestuffs can be fixed without steaming; merely by an after-treatment with hot formic-acetic acid. The group includes a yellow, orange, scarlet, bordeaux, violet, corinth, brown, two reds, and two blues. All the shades show a very good fastness to washing and chlorine and also a good to very good fastness to light.

Pontacyl Brilliant Blue RR, an acid dyestuff which produces reddish blues of extreme brilliancy, has recently been developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. This color produces shades which are extremely fast to fulling, acid, and perspiration. It is not only an excellent wool color, but may be used equally as well on both pure and tin-weighted silk. When dyed on cotton, rayon, and silk material, the silk is dyed to a full shade and the vegetable fibers are unstained. On silk and wool union goods a uniform depth and shade may be obtained. Acetate effect threads are left unstained. *Pontacyl Brilliant Blue RR*, is especially recommended for women's wear, such as dress goods, sweater yarns, etc.

Three new dyestuffs placed on the market recently by Newport Chemical Works, Inc., Passaic, N. J., are *Anthrene Brilliant Violet R* paste fine, *Celanthrene Brilliant Blue* double powder, and *Silk Fast Blue 3G*. *Anthrene Brilliant Violet R* reduces easily, maintains its vat, levels and penetrates very well. The color paste is very finely divided and is particularly suitable for printing and also dyeing by the pigment-padding method. The general fastness properties are good, while its fastness to light, chloride of lime, perspiration, and washing is very good. When used as a ground color, it may be discharged white on either cotton or rayon.

Celanthrene Brilliant Blue possesses excellent fastness to light, slow exhaust and very good leveling and penetrating properties. These characteristics, combined with its clear, brilliant shade, make it particularly of interest for dyeing acetate piece goods, yarns, and novelty goods, either as a self color or in combination with other Celanthrene colors for pastel and mode shades. It leaves cotton or rayon white in mixtures of these fibers with acetate yarns; and when used in conjunction with direct colors which leave the acetate white, may be used for novelty effects on hosiery and knitted goods. It does not discharge, but may be used for direct printing.

Newport Silk Fast Blue 3G is characterized by its excellent leveling properties and good fastness to light, washing, and hot pressing, and excellent fastness to perspiration on weighted or pure silks. It produces a full bright shade as a self color, and also may be used in combination with other dyestuffs suitable for dyeing these fibers. It is suitable for dyeing wool yarns or pieces from neutral baths. Effect threads of cellulose acetate or rayon are left white, while cotton effects are sufficiently clean for all practical purposes. It can not be discharged.

Overseers' Round-Table

THIS department offers a new subject for discussion each week and gives readers' comments on problems introduced during previous weeks. The subject which was opened four weeks ago is closed this week and a summary of contributed ideas is given on opposite page

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Private Offices for Overseers

Editor, Overseers' Round Table:

REGARDING private offices for overseers: I think it is a good plan to have some place apart from the room where records can be kept more secure and private.

When matters of praise or fault-finding come up it is far better to have some place where one can talk it over without the entire department knowing about it. By all means use a private office as it is intended to be used; a business center for the entire department, not a rest room, or a hiding place for pets and such. ELWOOD WARD

Editor, Overseers' Round-Table:

THE QUESTION of enclosed offices for overseers is one which is certain to cause a great deal of dissension. Men differ in regard to their desire for privacy; some there are who find it difficult to concentrate unless there is peace about them, while others do not feel the need for seclusion in solving the problems which daily come before them.

Under certain conditions, as mentioned in the opening discussion of this subject, an enclosed office is essential. Exclusive of these, I consider there ought to be a strict ruling by the company for either enclosed or non-enclosed offices throughout the mill.

I would favor enclosed offices for each overseer. As the overseer is in turn superintended, any violation of the privilege afforded him should result in his relinquishment of same. M.

Settling the Responsibility for Testing Materials

Editor, Overseers' Round-Table:

REGARDING the advisability of conducting tests in the different departments of a mill, I feel that most organizations fail to realize the importance of proper testing and the benefits derived therefrom.

All testing and examining should, in my estimation, be carried out under a distinct testing department, in charge of a thoroughly experienced man rating on a par with an overseer. While an overseer is perfectly capable of doing his own testing, in so far as his ability is concerned, still I cannot help but feel that he is bound to favor himself in case material is not up to standard.

Samples to be tested should be selected only by a representative of the testing department. As soon as tests are completed copies of the finished reports should immediately be sent to the overseer of the department, to the superintendent, and a copy kept on file in the testing department. Standard A.S.T.M. methods should be used throughout.

On Finding a New Ov

"THE other day," said Superintendent Chase settling back in his chair, "I had occasion to go over to Joe Bank's mill. I've known Joe for years, so I sat around the office for quite a time and a couple of salesmen dropped in while I was there. Now Joe happened to need a new overseer for a certain department so he asked the salesmen if they knew of anyone they could recommend. I forget just what it was these men were selling, whether it was supplies, or machinery, or something of the sort, but, at any rate, they had been around a lot and I remember thinking that Joe was using a sensible and quick way to get a new overseer. Later, though, I began to think that it wasn't such a good plan after all. What do you men think?"

"I don't see why you changed your mind," Bill rumbled. "Your friend Joe was absolutely right. If he didn't have a second hand he could move up, and I presume in this case that he did not, the only thing he could do was to find out where he could get hold of a good man. A salesman who is going around the mills all the time, and who knows what he is talking about, is in a position to be better posted about possibilities than most anyone. Naturally, you don't want to go blabbing your wants to every Tom, Dick and Harry who wanders into the plant trying to sell you collar-buttons, but I do think that a seasoned and reliabile salesman can be a great help to you when you want to get a new man in. In fact I don't see what can possibly be said against such a plan."

"I can say a few things against it," Pete opposed. "A man who comes around to sell something to the mill is, naturally, interested in selling. If he gets a job for a man, that man will be under obligations to him and I don't think that it is right to have any of the overseers under obligation to any salesman. You take a dyestuff salesman who gets a job for a boss dyer: It isn't a healthy proposition to have the boss dyer feel that he owes something to a certain dyestuff salesman. It

Overseer

works out the same whether the salesman sells machinery, supplies or chemicals."

"I suppose," Bill jumped up, "that you presume there will be a lot of dirty work just because a salesman helped an overseer get a job. Overseers aren't like that. Even so, in the first place, the overseers do not have much to do with the buying. In the second place, the overseer would know that many were aware of the fact that the salesman had gotten him the job, so he would be very, very careful not to show any favoritism; in fact he would probably lean over backward. In the last place, the idea has so many good features that I am convinced that it is the best way to get a good overseer."

"There are a lot of better ways to get a good overseer," Pete came back. "These salesmen talk a lot and they really don't know as much as they let on. Just because they tour around a lot doesn't mean they know the ability of an overseer. Usually they just know those who have been friendly in a business sort of way."

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When there is a position vacant in the mill do *you* believe it is a good plan to ask salesmen calling on the mill to recommend someone?

Overseers and others are invited to discuss this and other questions brought up in the super's talks. Letters accepted and published will be paid for without regard to length. Brevity is desirable.

I believe that the above outlines the only impartial manner in which testing could be successfully carried out, and if properly administered will result in a direct saving in dollars and cents to the mill. WALTER A. SARGENT.

Editor, Overseers' Round-Table:

THERE ARE many reasons why all testing shou'd be done by a separate party, or parties, under direct supervision of the plant management:

1. All raw silk should be tested and analyzed as soon as it is received to ascertain if it is what has been purchased or ordered.

2. To ascertain if it is up to standard for the type of work that it is to perform or to be used for.

3. Tests should be made in the various steps of production. This will keep the management posted just what the performance of the stock is and should there be any falling down the necessary changes can be effected before any serious damage will result.

4. Through having all tests made by an independent source records can be complied with which will later prove of great value to the management in future purchases.

5. This centralized inspection service will save duplication of work in each department.

6. This inspection service can also help the department heads to lay out and plan their work as they will be posted what is coming through. With proper cooperation between department heads and the inspection service, a lot of worry, expense and imperfect merchandise can be avoided. G. A.

Editor, Overseers' Round-Table:

I THINK it advisable to let the overseer do his own testing, because his daily experience in his department enables him to make the tests easier, the remedies for trouble are more readily obtained than where the super does the testing, and the latter has ample time to scrutinize the overseer's report carefully and keep himself informed.

Testing laboratories may, of course, be essential in very large concerns, but in the smaller mills an efficient overseer can handle the testing more economically. F. WEISKEL,
Allentown Silk Hosiery Co.

Changes Made in the Overseer's Absence

Editor, Overseers' Round Table:

I HEARTILY agree with Bill about a superintendent making changes in a department while an overseer is away. A practical superintendent would not think of doing such a thing, for he realizes that he cannot commence to know as much about a department as the man at the head of it. The overseer is concentrating on his department and, if he is a first class overseer, he has it running like clock-work.

If the superintendent has any suggestions to offer he should make them while the overseer is on the job. No doubt, two heads are better than one and no intelligent overseer would turn his back on the superintendent's suggestions, but it is pretty small stuff for the superintendent to go into a department and make changes while the overseer is away. F. J. MCNEICE

◆

Summary of Discussion on Private Offices for Overseers

Evidently, the general opinion is very evenly divided on the question of whether an overseer is more efficient with or without a private office, since the majority in favor of offices was only one. Those advocating private offices pointed out that the overseer needed a place where he could talk to his workers in confidence, where he could keep his records, and where he would have sufficient peace to think. Those opposing offices declared that the overseer secured more efficient production when he was actually out in the room on the job.

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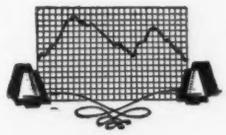


Business Close to Bed Rock But Recovery Not Sighted

By Dr. L. H. Haney

IN THE midst of the pessimism which now prevails it is well to remember that in several respects business has made important readjustments and that in some directions we are close to bed rock.

1. For one thing it seems highly probable that the prices of several basic raw materials are low enough, possibly such materials as zinc, copper, coke, rubber, etc. When it can be said that the price of a commodity is the lowest in 20 years and that it is at or below its cost of production, we can be pretty sure that, whatever further declines may be experienced, they will be shortlived and that investment purchases will be encouraged. In this connection, we note that all textile materials are below their average relationship with the general level of commodity prices and that staple retail clothing prices have been coming down faster than the general cost of living.

2. Another thing that is probably low enough is the average of industrial production. While there is a little uncertainty, owing to the possibility that our measurements of the normal level may be a little high, the curve of industrial production is about as low as it is ever necessary for it to go, even in major business depressions. Our estimate of the total value of textile products being produced (figured at current prices) appears to be fully adjusted to the current level of wholesale dry goods sales; and as textile prices are low and wholesale dry goods sales are apparently close to bottom levels, there is reason to hope that textile production will not have to be curtailed to any lower levels than have already been seen. (And, of course, if bottom has been touched, improvement is only a question of time.)

3. We continue quite strongly of the opinion that building activity is at bottom levels. Certainly the statistics of the last six months or more, suggest that the next move is likely to be one of gradual recovery.

4. Money rates appear to have reached an irreducible minimum. We are learning that "easy money" cannot make business good, but at least we may feel sure that retail prices still appear to be high in comparison with wholesale prices. These conditions accentuate uncertainty among buyers.

5. Some groups of organized labor are maintaining wage rates which are out of line with the general level of values. This is but emphasized by the fact that many groups of unorganized labor are working for reduced wages. The possibility of wide-spread strikes is feared by a good many observers.

6. The income and the purchasing power of large groups of consumers remain low, and if anything have been sagging further. The condition of farm income and unemployment is well known, and now the losses from reduced dividends are accumulating.

7. Export demand continues to decline, exports in April touching a new low level for the current recession. The possibility of foreign loans seems remote and tariffs, both in this country and in others, are probably operating as a serious barrier to a restoration of the international equilibrium.

8. There is still a good deal of frozen credit to be liquidated in the shape of loans on securities, real estate, and even on certain commodities. Bank failures, although reduced in number, are still abnormal.

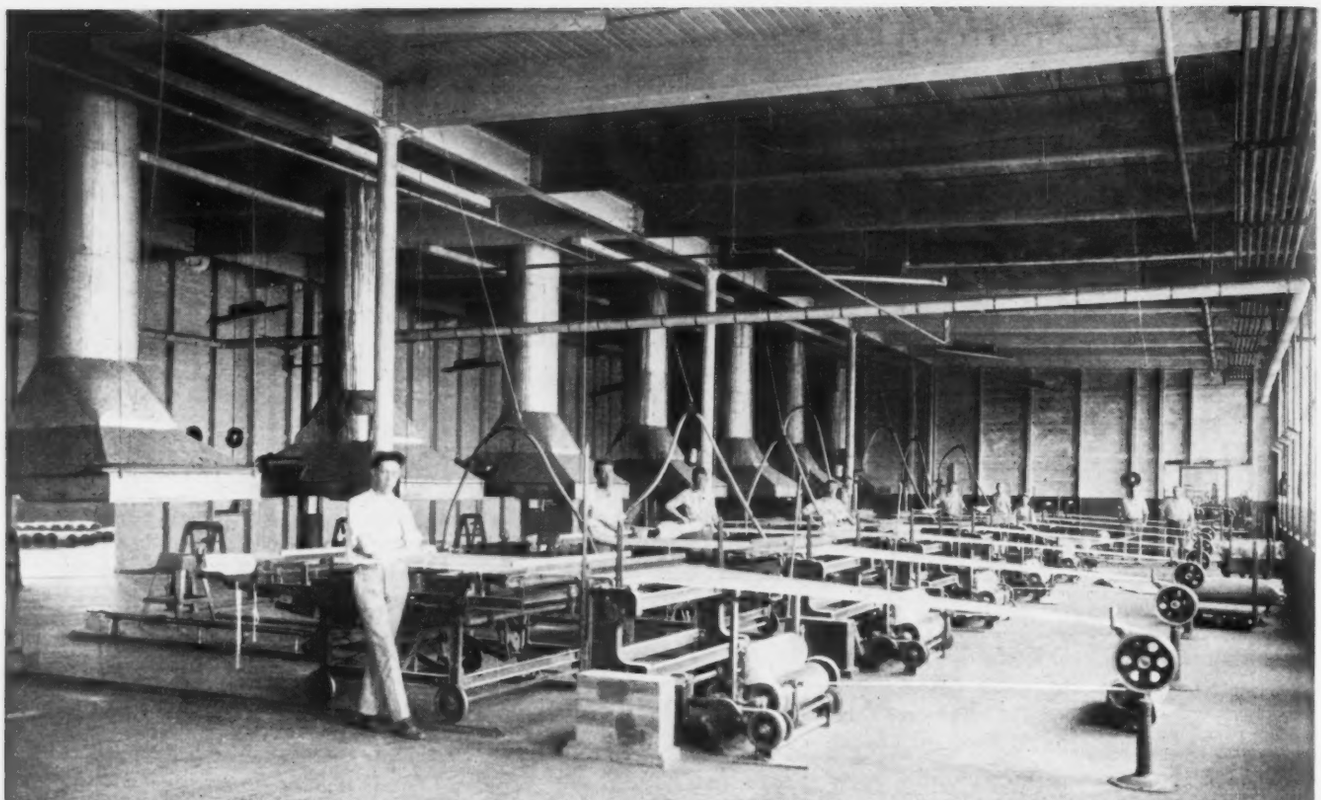
Uncertainty and Its Cure

The general result is uncertainty and hesitation. Buyers are hesitant because of price uncertainties, and the backwardness of the market for ordinary bonds reflects the same thing among investors. Even where money rates are low it appears that lenders are loath to make loans.

But just as declining prices check buying, and the maintenance of some prices out of line with the general level causes hesitancy, we may be sure that once prices cease declining and become more normally adjusted to one another, certainty will return and the hesitancy of buyers disappear. As more and more of the basic raw materials reach bed rock, the foundation for ultimate business recovery will be laid. Then the readjustment of finished commodities to levels based on raw materials will give the signal for general confidence. (Such confidence is what we need, but we can not get it by merely smiling. Depression has its "psychology," but

Summary: **In several respects the business recession is close to bed rock. There remain some readjustments to be made, however, and, while no large further reaction is probable, a general recovery in business is not yet in sight. The present general pessimism is in a way a healthy development, since it probably insures a quicker and more thorough correction of maladjustments.**

The analysis and forecast by Dr. Lewis H. Haney, director, New York University, Business Research Bureau, which regularly appears on this page, considers various branches of the textile industry from week to week. The conclusions reached in the Analyst are mostly forecasts and generally apply to a time two or three months ahead. The Analyst is based on statistical data and does not reflect temporary trade sentiment.



One of the Gassing Rooms for B&C Mercerized Yarns

Here the yarns are singed or gassed which removes all excess fuzz, giving them that smooth clean dressed up appearance, also more yardage per pound, much higher lustre and a better and cleaner fabric.

Most important of all gassed yarns actually cost you less than ungassed yarns. Write for prices.

4/2 to 140/2
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Finest Mercerized Yarn Spinners in America

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is this not the result of conditions causing the depression rather than itself the cause?) Meanwhile, it seems highly unlikely that there will be any general recovery in business for several months, and it is quite possible that a new low level of industrial activity may be seen sometime this summer. No further large or sharp declines, however, seem at all probable (barring the possibility of wide-spread strikes).

Now that all but a few theoretical writers have practically abandoned the quest for miraculous remedies and we are prepared to go through with the job of readjustment and deflation, we may for the first time during this recession begin to look for the proverbial "darkest hour." The more pessimistic the other fellow gets, the more reason for hopefulness on your part.

Wool Mill Securities

The replacement margins of wool manufacturers have been declining in a broad way since February, 1930. The recovery in the first two months of this year has been more than offset by the declines of March and April. The replacement margin now is, with the exception of two months around the beginning of 1923, as small as at any time in a long period of years. The low margins in the earlier period were caused by a run-up in raw wool prices to their post-war peaks, but the low margins of today exist despite a new post-war low in wool prices. The weakness now is on the side of cloth demand and prices.

Actual earnings margins, which allow for the lag in labor and material costs, held up well through April, but employment figures indicate a slump in wool mill activity. It is probable, therefore, that earnings were lower in April.

The index of wool-mill stock prices moved up feebly in March, but that was all the recognition given to the first quarter increases in output. The April index was the lowest on record, having fallen fractionally below the December-February lows. There is no indication as yet of permanent recovery, and, although prices probably will be easy, there is not much prospect that they will soon get out of the rut in which they have moved since last fall.

Cotton Stocks React

Chiefly because of a gain in manufacturing activity in the cotton industry in April, the estimated net earnings apparently increased. The actual earnings margin, however, was sharply lower at the beginning of May and made a poorer showing than at any time since September. The average price of cotton cloth declined during April and the raw material used was dearer (allowing for the lag between the time when it was bought and when the finished goods were sold). This resulted in the sharpest decrease in the earnings margin that has occurred in any April in the last eleven years. A further decrease is likely in May. Cloth prices, on the other hand, are weak and further declines are to be expected. Curtailment of operations seems to be inescapable and the outlook is for lower earnings. Probably margins are already at an unprofitable level and reduced operations will tend to increase unit costs.

March May Be Temporary High

Cotton mill stock prices reacted in April and the March peak will probably be the high for some months to come. Not until raw cotton prices stabilize and until curtailment of production brings better replacement margins can definite recovery be forecast.

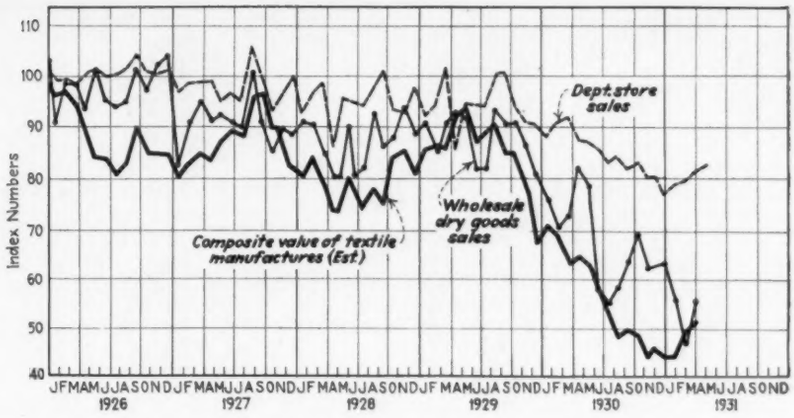

Fig. 1. GENERAL TEXTILE BAROMETER.—Wholesale Dry Goods Sales—Adjusted for seasonal variation; 1922-1926 average = 100; (Federal Reserve Board) Dep't Store Sales—Adjusted for seasonal variation and long-time trend; (Federal Reserve Board index which allows for revised seasonal and number of days used from Oct., 1929, on) Composite Value of Textile Manufacturers (Estimated)—Weighted composite of cotton, wool, and silk machinery activity adjusted for seasonal variation and price levels (N. Y. University, Bureau of Business Research).

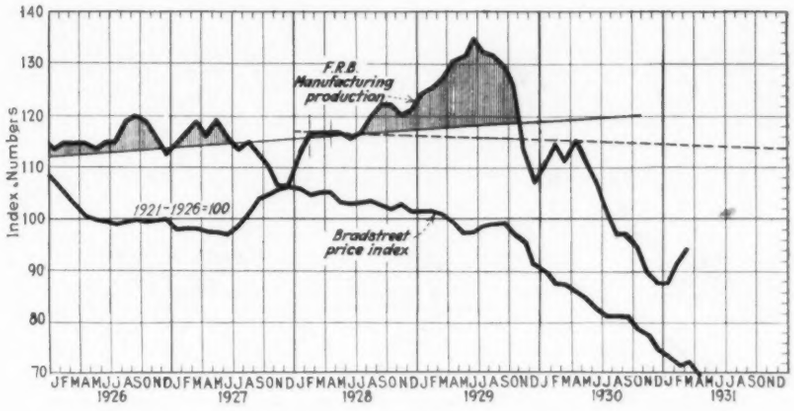

Fig. 2. PRODUCTION AND PRICES.—Industrial Production—Average daily, adjusted for seasonal variation, Federal Reserve Board; Commodity Price Index—End of month, Bradstreet's Journal. Average 1921-1926 = 100 for both indexes.

Market Briefs

Cotton: *Prices seem dragging on bottom; sentiment weak in key with Wall Street.*

Cotton Yarns: *Quiet during raw material price decline.*

Cotton Goods: *Buyers waiting for stability to appear.*

Wool: *Quiet, with occasional acceptance of low bids of odd lots.*

Worsted Yarns: *Men's wear counts active; knitting quieter.*

Woolen Goods: *Medium price men's wear fabrics selling.*

Silk: *Raw silk prices up 5c. but market lacks confidence.*

Silk Yarns: *Active spun yarn sampling; thrown silk firmer.*

Silk Goods: *Shantungs selling "at a price"; outlook doubtful.*

Rayon: *Spirited buying has cut surplus to 15,000,000 lb.*

Knit Goods: *Knitters increase full-fashioned hosiery output, despite weak buying. Strong swim-suit call brings price advance; no spot business. Summer underwear active. Fall lines slow.*

MONOMAC SPINNING CO. *French Spun worsted yarns for knitting and weaving.*

ARLINGTON MILLS *Bradford Spun worsted yarns for knitting and weaving.*

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YARNS AND RAW MATERIALS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

◆Further Weakness In Cotton Affects Yarns

NOT much good can be said about the cotton yarn situation this week unless it is the report from the South that a surprisingly large number of spinners have finally called a halt to production. They have announced the closing of their plants until they can see orders with a profit in them.

This in theory is the best course for spinners to take, but it has other angles which make it almost impossible for a great number to follow it. Not all operators can afford to leave their mills and machinery idle for a long period. The overhead then hurts severely. Not all mills want to leave their employees without a dollar of wages and as a result they have been taking orders at cost or less to give employment.

Curtailment Helps

However curtailment at this time is doubly effective and the spinners who are closing down are helping a situation that is admittedly difficult for all sales yarn spinners. Business volume is so small that there is not enough to go around among the spinners wanting orders. Price-cutting and short selling are prevalent even though prices show no margins for spinners, cotton declining faster than yarn, but the latter soon makes up the difference and then a number of spinners go further and anticipate further drops in the raw material market.

Such selling is so prevalent that yarn prices for a considerable time have been constantly taking into consideration additional weakness in cotton. Although complete records for the month were not ready when this was written, all sellers admit that May will be the worst month this year in respect to new orders booked.

It will be equal to the poorest month this year in regard to yarns delivered on old contracts. Specifications, it may be remembered, were coming in at a lively rate when the cotton weakness began to make its appearance. If cotton had held reasonably steady, yarn deliveries might have made a good record this month.

Although manufacturers claim they have been able to buy ordinary 20s-2 warps this week at 18½c., spinners were holding this count at 19½c. until the middle of the week. This number is selling in larger volume than 30s, which however is not saying much. A fair size contract, the only one reported, called for 50,000 lb. of underwear carded yarn, sold on basis of 16c. for 10s for delivery during the next few months.

Upholstery Strike Hurt

Dullness is reported in upholstery yarns. The strike in Philadelphia, of course, has been settled but the manufacturers have not got over the effects of it, neither have the workers for that matter. The mills say that while the trade is not active they have lost contacts during the strike which will take many months to win back. This development did no good to the Quaker City.

◆Cotton Lower Under Further Liquidation

TECHNICAL rallies from the low levels of last week were promoted by a recurrence of showers or rains and low temperatures in the South but the more urgent demand from shorts was supplied on recoveries of 30 or 35 points and the market eased again on improving weather reports and the continued weakness of the stock market. Prices made new low records for the season for all deliveries with July contracts treaking below the 7¾c. level while the new crop positions sold down to about 9¼c. for the December delivery. The decline bruoght in some scale-down buying by the trade as well as covering but bearish sentiment remained much in evidence owing to the failure of general business conditions to show a more marked improvement, the bearish statistical position and the belief that good June weather will overcome any setbacks suffered as a result of low temperatures with rather frequent rains during May.

Poor New Crop Start

There can be little doubt that the crop is getting rather a disappointing start. Germination has been retarded and some replanting has been rendered necessary. According to one of the prominent crop reporting bureaus, however, there is not likely to be any more replanting than usual and about 90% of the crop has been planted as was planted at this date last year. Of this about 85% is up whereas last year nearly all the cotton planted was up. Stands are fair to good but the unfavorable cool weather which slowed germination prevented satisfactory growth. On the whole, there seems nothing very conclusive in the present position of the crop. With a good June, it is likely to reach the beginning of the critical period of the growing season in fair condition. With continued wet, cool weather in June nervousness over the outlook would undoubtedly develop and might have a considerable effect on prices particularly if it came coincidentally with an indication of returning stability in the security markets.

As a matter of great uncertainty with reference to coming crop prospects, is the effect on yields of the reduction in the use of fertilizers. It is difficult to make any allowance in advance for this factor. It may be that land has retained some of the plant food applied in previous years, and in a general way the results will depend largely upon the character of the growing season. If weather conditions are usually propitious, the loss of yield through the reduced use of plant food may be comparatively slight, but while no definite allowance can be made, it is a factor which should be given consideration in ideas of possible yields per acre. Meanwhile, the crop must be getting into grass in some sections which is never a favorable feature, although this season there is abundant labor obtainable at comparatively low wages to clear the fields where necessary, and so far nothing much has been heard of seed scarcity.

Acreage Report on July 8

The first Government report on acreage will be published on July 8 and the first official condition and yield figures will be issued on Aug. 8. In the meantime, the various private reports are anticipated which should bring ideas closer to a focus both with reference to acreage and the start of the crop. At present, the most general opinion is that there will be a reduction of around 10% in acreage and that there will be nothing in the start of the crop which will render it any less responsive or less dependent upon conditions during July and August.

World's consumption for April, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service was 995,000 bales and for the nine months to April 30 8,346,000 against 10,235,000 for the same period last season. These figures were considered about in line with estimates placing the world's consumption for the season at between 11¼ and 11½ million bales which would mean a world's carry-over of around 8,750,000, or the second largest on record. No pressure of spot cotton has been reported but this has been largely due to the premiums on the late months which render it possible for merchants to buy spots in the South and carry them forward against hedges on the exchange in the later months.

Memphis Market Quiet

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 25.—The cotton market here was quiet during the week. Sales at other southern centers

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It's been known to happen many times. A weaver or knitter shops around for yarn . . . persuades a far distant mill to shade the price . . . then wires, "Must have yarn at once. Ship express." Then he proceeds to pay a premium of two to five cents a pound on express charges. Often the lower price means prolonged delivery, and even if the yarn is not needed in a hurry when the order is placed, it must ultimately be shipped express.

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YARNS AND RAW MATERIALS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

increased over the previous week but sales here were smaller; this is explained by light offerings, due very largely to actual scarcity of wanted cottons in first hands. Any sizable order is now very difficult to fill except out of buyer stocks, which are large but are not offered for resale to other merchants; some cotton is being resold, of course, but only upon urgent request and at prices which could be met only in an extremity. Demands was keenest for white middling and strict middling up to 1 inch, mostly small, hand-to-mouth orders for southern mills.

The staple association says mills using staple cotton continue to make purchases where the qualities needed can be secured at market values but there is not the eagerness to buy that the supply situation would ordinarily indicate; this is in line with what independent shippers are saying. The forward business of the season should begin soon but, as yet, there are no signs of its development. Sales here during the week totaled 4,405 bales against 5,200 last year and 12,414 the year before, making 693,716 bales for the season against 991,254 last year and 921,164 the year before; sales were nearly all f.o.b.—only 58 bales out of local stocks.

The first few days of the week were favorable weatherwise but another cool snap developed near the close. Cotton is pretty well all up but is making practically no growth.

◆Cotton Wastes Dull; Prices Steadier

THIS was another dull week in cotton wastes. Trading of any consequence is done only when buyer and seller can agree upon price. One encouraging feature of the situation is the fact that so many dealers now refuse to be stampeded into lowering quotations any further; this attitude is due partly to their belief that stocks of desirable wastes are not burdensome and partly to the fact that prices of waste are not out of line with raw cotton values despite the recent declines in the latter.

In the routine business transacted this week, peeler comber sold on a basis of 7¾ to 8c., or practically the same as a week ago. Upland and peeler strips were firm also, the former at 6¾ to 7¼c., and the latter at 7½ to 7¾c. Interest in threads for machining and the stuffing stocks has been desultory and dealers say that in the aggregate there has not been business enough to give them an accurate line on prices. There was some call for wastes from Egyptian cotton at full prices, Sak. comber on a basis of 7½-7¾c. and Sak. strips around 10 to 11c.

◆Men's Wear Yarn Volume Expanding

BATHING-SUIT yarn demand has begun to diminish. Spinners believe that this interest, which has meant so much to them during recent weeks, is approaching its end for this season. This is not the case with men's wear interest. This is as good as it has been, which is saying much, and many sellers say that it gives indications of expanding further.

There is volume in the men's wear end of the market, English and French spinners both participating in it. Much of the white yarn that is being used in piece dyes is of English spun type and is selling so much under French spun prices that the relationship between the two has been lost on the market for the time being.

Mixture Spinners Busy

Most of the business has been in mixtures and as has been true in all recent seasons, the French spinners book the cream of the volume, their prices being on a low basis when the buyer is interested in the short 64s grade which has become so popular with many manufacturers. The mills, in many instances are running overtime and this chews up the yarn rapidly. Specifications on men's wear yarns are being made in larger volume than sellers can remember for many years.

The peak in men's wear yarn demand has not been seen. There has been large cloth buying so far by a limited number of clothiers, including, it is true, some of the largest buyers, but there are others whose volume is also important who have not yet placed duplicates with the mills. When these clothiers buy, which will probably be in July, then the volume in goods will expand further.

For these reasons predictions are that business in men's wear cloth and sales yarn will remain good through the summer. There will be no summer dullness in this business in 1931. In fact, late in the summer expansion in the already good interest is anticipated.

A further help to the situation is found in indications that by early summer dress goods and suitings for women will step into the picture and take up any slack that may be seen. Woolens will be the rule in these fabrics and the volume for worsteds will not be so large as in men's lines. There will be plenty of worsted fabrics and these will take yarns when fall weights begin to move with dress goods trade.

Smaller Outerwear Sales

Outerwear interest has been smaller. Aside from falling-off in sales and deliveries to bathing-suit manufacturers there has been a less active demand generally. The impression one gets from this section of the market is that most of the seasonal spring demand has been satisfied. There will be business yet, but the rate and volume of trading will slide off gradually.

◆Virgin Wool Shows Fair Stability

VOLUME of business is the wool market is light and prices are slightly easier. Less interest is shown in offerings. A number of factors in the trade have assumed a waiting attitude and make no effort to push sales. clined to meet the low offers of buyers. When fine wools are so cheap other grades suffer by comparison. Medium wools tend to droop. The market is far from active and yet the general price level seems firm and on this level operations for the acquisition of the new clip continue with the idea of course of purchasing these wools for future consumption as far as possible below current spot level. Considerable activity is seen in the wool lofts of Summer Street as the new clip arrives.

Current demand is restricted, and most sales made favor the buyer slightly. There is no definite trend in the market, nor is there likely to be, it is said, until a larger quantity of the new clip has been acquired. In Ohio and similar fleeces, there is more uncertainty than territory wools. Large buyers of fine delaines are refusing to pay over 25c. for the best lots to arrive, though some dealers are still asking up to 26c. Fine clothing wools are steady around 21c.

Buying for Current Needs

Manufacturers are taking limited quantities of wool to cover immediate requirements. The market for the medium grades has softened a little in the recent trading. Only the best fine grades are fully maintained on recent level. Some new French combing wools are being turned over to the mills on the basis of 55c. clean and average lots at 52c. Graded French combing wools are selling at 57 to 58c. with some holders asking 60c. The worsted division of manufacturing is showing further improvement with Bradford and French combing wools in moderate demand owing to these raw materials passing more rapidly into consumption. Some of the larger worsted units are now operating well above 70% production and a general quickening in business is anticipated over the next three months.

The opening of the wool top futures market by the Wool Associates of New York Cotton Exchange created only languid interest in the wool district. The Associates made a gesture of accommodation to wool men and their in-

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YARNS AND RAW MATERIALS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

dustry by opening the market on a level approximately 5c. per pound below the Boston spot market. Top makers have not been interested to the point of making commitments. Most of them still regard it as speculative game, not a strictly textile proposition.

The London wool auctions, closing four days ahead of schedule, encountered a sharp snap-back in wool demand from Continental and other buyers who realized that a long period would elapse before the opening of the fourth series of the year. The general price level of closing was about 5% below the opening.

◆Wool Substitutes Make Slow Headway

THE situation is dull in rags and reworks. Many mills are still running on fine fabrics, mostly virgin wool, Heavyweight operations have not started in earnest, and it is from the woolen division that business must come. Prices on standard reworked wools are steady, based upon prevailing low rag prices. The stage is all set for good business which unfortunately is lagging behind a little longer than normally.

Light hoods are a firm spot in the market, but the top has been reached for the time being. This is a very desirable rag and its price range over a series of months is very wide, sometimes altogether unrelated to the price at which mixed rags are selling. During the last month the price of mixed soits has fluctuated within a range of 1c. but light hoods have had a price range of from 10c. to 14c. Dealers have paid recently up to 13½c. for this commodity.

Worcester county manufacturers who are usually large buyers of clips are purchasing very sparingly. Fine blue and black worsteds have been a little more active, however, on a 23 to 24c. basis. Sweater wastes in a number of colors are available at attractive prices. Mills seem to be taking a little more interest in serges and worsteds. White stocks have lapsed into dullness, prices a trifle less firm.

Wool wastes are moving into consumption slowly and only the finer grades seem to hold any particular interest for mill buyers. The bulk of the demand is probably on threads and garnets.

Noils are not doing much better. Dealers complain of shortage of business and are finding the meeting of overhead unusually difficult. While fine noils are quoted 53 to 55c. there is some fair movement well below this basis, but really choice materials bring 55c. or better. Supplies of choice Cape and Australian are reported as small.

◆Good Fall Outlook For Spun Silk

MANUFACTURERS continue to show keen interest in spinners' yarn offerings for fall, and the spun silk group looks for buying to start the latter part of June. There are plenty of inquiries; broadsilk weavers inform their sources that fabrics of spun silk content will be at least as important as usual in the fall fabric lines, and novelty yarns are being tried out generally. Actual business in yarns is at minimum, and spinners have reduced production to very low figures, pending more definite indications regarding fall prospects. Prices hold steady.

Thrown silk quotations opened firm, but there has been little buying interest. Manufacturers look for further declines in raw silk and refuse to cover for more than immediate requirements. Broadsilk mills place only nominal business. A fair quantity of orders is coming in from hosiery knitters, but contracts are small. Prices are unchanged. Yarn stocks are fair.

◆Silk Situation Calls for Caution

RAW silk has strengthened slightly but it is doubtful whether the improved position will be maintained Sharp price-cutting of broadsilks has slowed up production, and weavers show little interest in the primary market. Importers see no prospect of any real gain, unless weavers increase their buying, which is considered unlikely. Outlook for raw silk at the moment is uncertain; the month's consumption probably will show a drop which would have a depressing effect. Stocks in hand are moderate, but substantial quantities are due the next few days, and this may precipitate further weakness. Spot silk was firm at the opening of this week, due to limited supply, and some manufacturers were paying premiums for quick shipment.

Manufacturers tell their sources that certain mills are accepting fall fabric orders at prices below market quotations for raw silk. The whole situation calls strongly for caution. Japan has 10,000 to 12,000 bales and a good stock of cocoons equal to 40,000 to 50,000 bales which, with the 100,000 bales in bond brings the total carry-over for the season to nearly 170,000 bales. This represents more than four months consumption which, importers point out, is an abnormally heavy carry-over.

The critical proportions of the raw silk depression in Japan is reflected in several important developments of which the New York market was advised this week. At a meeting in Tokio, representatives of the leading Japanese silk organizations voted to request the Government to advance low-rate funds to hold about one-half of the total spring cocoon output; this it is hoped would help to offset the market weakness which has brought cocoon prices down to two yen per kwan and raw silk to 500 yen per kin. Closer cooperation in the industry which also should aid in relieving the present condition, is authorized in a revision of the Silk Manufacturers Union Law recently passed by the Japanese House of Representatives. The bill widens the scope and authority of the Silk Manufacturers Union.

Monday brought reports from Japan that reelers and weavers are planning to use part at least of the bonded silk, for domestic production of broadgoods, and that the reelers also project a 30% reduction in the autumn crop.

◆Rayon Surplus Cut to 15,000,000 Lb.

RAYON-consuming industries, especially weavers, are producing actively and synthetic yarns are enjoying an extraordinarily long season. If it were not for the low prices, the prospects for the first half would be excellent; as it is, however, the chief service rendered to the rayon trade by this unusual demand is to cut down surplus. The total rayon stock is now about 15,000,000 lb, which is roughly one-half of that with which the industry entered the new year. Inquiry this week among the chief producers indicates that most of them have about one and a half month's supply on hand, and some have less. This is a very good showing, and in marked contrast to that presented by the industry a few months ago.

With the approach of warm weather sales will show a drop, thus arresting the decline in surplus, but the present situation is most encouraging and even if the surplus stayed "as is," the market would enter the fall season in a very healthy condition as regards stocks.

Strong confidence prevails among manufacturers; weavers place substantial orders for all the chief deniers, and in certain numbers are obliged to buy several weeks ahead. The consumer call for rayon flat crepes has been good, which explains the active production at that end. Underwear knitters show their seasonal decline in rayon orders. Observers of the market consider rayon an important influence at present in forcing down the price of raw silk; they point out that silk consumption in this country has

(Continued on page 63)

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FABRIC MARKET REPORTS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

◆First Advances in Men's Wear Fabrics

THE best straw to show which way the wind is blowing in men's wear was the upward revision of prices by at least three houses, 2½c. being added to their original quotations on heavyweight. From this it should not be assumed that a general advance in men's wear prices is at hand. That is not so, although it is not outside the real possibilities in the next few months.

The houses which named slightly higher prices were probably without low priced yarn or wool, and to buy additional quantities at today's prices and continue the low figures named on fabrics would mean a loss to them. The only way out was to raise prices.

Other houses say that they have nothing in the way of advances in mind at present, opinion being that it would not pay them to take a chance of "killing the goose that is laying the golden eggs," although the eggs, while there, are not quite golden for most men's wear manufacturers.

Orders Segregated

The total volume of men's wear business is nothing remarkable. The odd thing about the market is that great bulk of the business placed so far this season has gone to such a few selling concerns. The largest manufacturers assert the volume to date has not been more than fair; a limited number of medium size firms report booking more business than they can handle and there are as many others which state that selling has not even been fair with them yet.

Independent or smaller chain clothiers have been the volume buyers so far; tailors have placed a healthy volume of original orders but duplicates from this trade are not due until about the middle of July and just yet it is difficult to know what the wide sampling will lead to.

Swing Toward Fancies Next

Demand is gradually swinging into lines further away from staples although bulk of orders are for semi-staples by which we mean small weaves and soft stripes. The latter are attracting more interest each week. The designs are conservative, but buyers are gradually picking lines which are just a little more individualized than at the beginning of the season.

Tweeds, boucles and napped fabrics are leading the procession in women's coatings. Boucles will, without doubt, be the leading construction for fall and winter wear. These are being featured by all the large manufacturers and later suedes and velours will come in for attention. Tweeds are being sold for nearby and future shipments. Dark colors are specified in most instances, dark, browns, blacks and greens being popular.

Signs point to continued activity in wool goods through the summer months. Buyers permitted their stocks to reach such a low limit; manufacturers styled and priced new lines so efficiently in most instances that real demand has been created.

◆Coarse Cotton Goods Are Market Leader

TWILLS and coarse fabrics used by the men's clothing trade, lines used in work clothes, trouser linings and children's wear, are the most active in the cotton goods field. Not only are they the most active but the sole exception to the downward price trend which has been so noticeable in print cloths, broadcloths, sheetings and others.

Manufacturers of twills and kindred goods are running overtime in an effort to make deliveries. There is no great quantity wanted for forward delivery, but in view of the fact that many numbers are cleaned up for spot and buyers must now wait several weeks, there is more of a tendency to order ahead. Not only have prices held up well, but a number of sellers report that they have actually secured advances at a time when raw cotton was hitting 15-year lows.

Print Cloths Hold Own

Print cloths and broadcloths do not show up so well as the coarse fabric section. Improvement which occurred after the downturn three weeks ago has been held, but nothing much in addition has transpired. Trading during the last two weeks has been at a less active rate, but there is a stronger tone among sellers. They are more confident, largely because of the hope that business will improve as result of National Cotton Week.

Broadcloths have been better sellers than print cloths although not so active as they were two weeks ago. Margin of profit is larger in these than in print cloths, but it is diminishing. Entrance of print cloth mills into broadcloth field has accelerated this trend which is based on a misconception, according to broadcloth factors.

Percales Not Active

Printed goods show no change, there being little demand. The recent reduction in percales has been without noticeable effect. Buyers claim that this reduction was not sufficient to bring quotations down to the actual market level.

Print cloth prices until early this week had held fairly well at the level current for the last two weeks. There has been some isolated price-cutting on particular cloths by individual houses, resulting in movement of goods quickly, but the market as a whole has been maintaining an even level. There has been less forced selling and the tone has improved decidedly.

Cotton Week Helps

The trade is optimistic concerning the results to be secured from the national advertising campaign on cottons. Orders may not be received in volume within a few days, but the intelligent manner in which the whole affair has been handled gives sellers the distinct belief that the cotton industry will eventually feel the good effects.

◆Broadsilks present Conflicting Picture

THE last week of May opens with broadsilk mills hopeful but uncertain, regarding prospects for summer fabrics. The market is sharply divided against itself with respect to prices; among some firms, shantungs are weak and printed chiffons are firm, while the exact opposite is reported by another group. Strength could scarcely be looked for among shantungs at present, as stocks are well in excess of demand, and with only a few weeks left, mills are obliged to cut to clear. Some drastic price-cutting on the low-priced shantungs is reported and futher slashing may be expected next week. The medium-price range and the high-priced novelty shantungs are holding up fairly well, and mills still make fair profit at that end. The season as a whole however, has been far from satisfactory for rough goods, due mainly to the trade-down trend in the garments offered by the ready-to-wear trade; turnover is still active in the stores and mills doing extensive piece good business have come through comparatively well.

Novelties, both in shantungs and chiffons, continue to move, with prices steady. All orders are small, but buyers are less disposed to haggle, and prices permit of fair profit.

Mills look for an upturn in sales after Decoration Day. Chiffon demand is behind normal, but some good-sized orders are coming in, both from stores and cutters, and June should bring increased business in these lines.

Market tone is hesitant, and no one looks ahead to summer with any confidence. Profits for the first half of 1931 will be "nothing to write home about," as one sales manager put it. Sentiment among consuming groups regarding fall is better, but the broadsilk market has had such a discouraging season that weavers prefer to wait developments, without comment.

KNIT GOODS MARKETS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

◆Strong Call For Swimsuits

BATHING-SUITS continue one of the fastest-moving lines in knit goods, with prices on the upswing and most mills asking four to five weeks for shipment. The tendency toward a 100% seller's market grows; many distributors deferred contracts until the last minute, and now are rushing to get their merchandise for the holiday week-end. Sales to date are slightly above last year, some firms report, but as numerous important producers are still a bit behind, the chances are the season will about parallel 1930.

Market tone regarding bathing-suit outlook is good; knitters look for a longer season than usual. The trend is toward protracted buying; up to a few years ago, sales waned in June, but each season finds them later, and this year manufacturers expect swim-suit demand to carry on into August. The call continues to stress men's speed models and women's sunbacks; in the latter, both bright colors and staple shades are active, with the tendency more toward the staples.

Spring sweaters also enjoy active call and mills are sold three weeks ahead. Prices hold firm, but there is no indication of any rise. Pullovers are in the lead; plain colors with small trim of bright shades are favored. The big call for sleeveless has eased slightly but demand is still active. Polo shirt sales are steady but unexciting; total turnover is decidedly below last year, and polos appear to be finished so far as boom business is concerned.

Berets are in healthy call, and some firms do exceptionally good business at that end; women's rayon berets in pastel shades have been a good line for some weeks. The beret stocks are plentiful and distributors have no difficulty in getting spot shipment. This demand also is expected to last most of the summer.

◆Summer Underwear Sales Behind 1930

LIGHTWEIGHT underwear sales are active, but the volume is well behind this time last year, and the prospects of a normal season are doubtful. June will have to bring exceptional business, if the mills are to balance last season's turnover. Producers find demand better this week and they are hopeful that steady improvement in weather will further stimulate sales; they look for a gradual increase after the holiday.

However, prices are not too firm; stocks are plentiful and distributors find it so easy to get their choice that they exercise some pressure for concessions. Mills resist this influence, and any real pickup in orders undoubtedly would make for firming. Distributors' stocks are low. Some increase in sales can logically be looked for; but knitters refuse to enthuse over the outlook. Rayons move steadily, though here too supply exceeds demand and some mills make concessions to move merchandise.

Heavyweight underwear has improved slightly; small and medium-sized orders are being placed, but generally the buyers are hesitant and continue deferring coverage on requirements. Prices seem to have recovered stability since the cut, and knitters are not disposed to offer bargains. Fall underwear outlook is hesitant; sales now are two months behind normal and there is little prospect of early improvement.

◆Hosiery Surplus Again Rising

FULL-FASHIONED hosiery movement is very uneven; some Worth Street agents find it easy to get orders at list, while others tell a discouraging story of weakness and price haggling. Distress merchandise available is larger than at the beginning of the month, and there is a tendency among mills to increase output. The danger of such a policy at present can scarcely be overemphasized; any concerted rush to produce will mean that within a few weeks the market will lose all the ground gained in the curtailment drive conducted through the first quarter.

The current softness is only manifest in spots, and could easily be eliminated by a tightening up of output. Demand is fair enough, and though all orders are small, the distributors show a disposition to buy in earnest; the quantity of full-fashioned business now being placed is adequate to hold prices steady, provided existing surplus stocks were not increased by excess production.

Half-hose sells spiritedly, but chiefly at a price, and the preference is mainly for numbers retailing at 25 and 35c. Large quantities of rayons and mixtures change hands daily, with competition so keen that the profit in many instances is negligible. A few mills note a trend toward better quality half-hose, but the trend is too slight to be really significant. Half-hose at the moment is decidedly overproduced, and there is little prospect of any early firming.

Mills have heavy stocks which they sell at, or slightly above cost, the only exceptions to this being the companies that produce the very lowest price lines; these last-named firms have traded down and are making fair profit by selling extremely low-price half-hose of inferior quality.

Knitted Outerwear Colors for Fall and Winter

The color committee of the National Knitted Outerwear Association in cooperation with the Textile Color Card Association, has selected forty-seven colors for fall and winter promotion, it is announced. These colors with two exceptions have been chosen from the advance silk card and the woolen card for fall 1931 already issued by the Textile Color Card Association to its members. The names of the colors follow:

Congo Orange, Minaret Yellow, Sahara Gold, Castile, Algérie, Carnelian Brown, Arbor Green, Vine Green, Kiltie Green, Spanish Purple, Clay Biege, Pebble Biege, Nut Biege, Bandera Red, Radiance Red, Riff Red, Muscatel, Malaga Red, Cassis, Guardsman Blue, Admiralty, De Oro, Rhum, Moghar, Ostende Blue, Bleu Concorde, Lapis Blue, Annamese Brown, Fruit Green, Rosebuff, Cachou Biege, Pinetone, Ambertone, Biskra Brown, Afrique, Bleu Marine, Chromium, Metal Grey, Lombardy Green, Chasseur Green, Barabesque Red, Tropic Green, Yankee Blue, Colonial Red and La Playa.

The two remaining shades chosen from past season cards are Antique White and Seed Pearl.

In the interests of trade-wide color correlation, the above selection includes all of the basic shades chosen by the color coordination committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Berkshire Drops Two Low-Priced Numbers

Discontinuance by Berkshire Knitting Mills of two of its lowest priced full-fashioned numbers, announced this week, has been welcomed in the trade as tending to relieve the current downward pressure in the full-fashioned hosiery market. The Berkshire company announced that No. 562, a 42-gauge 7-thread high twist silk hosiery number with red stripe at the welt and lisle top and lisle foot, priced at $6.25 a dozen, had been dropped.

This action followed a recent announcement that the company had sold up and discontinued No. 816, a 42-gauge 7-thread number with lisle top and lisle foot, which was priced at $6 a dozen.

Offer Large Milanese Prints

Clark Bros., of Glens Falls, N. Y., announce a new all-Bemberg warp knit milanese fabric, introducing large prints for the first time on this type fabric. Two designs, a large floral and leaf pattern, and a novelty diagonal stripe pattern have been taken over by Helena Underwear Co., of New York, it was learned from Larom & Russo, New York representatives of Clark Bros.

TEXTILE FINANCIAL NEWS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

◆ Industrial Rayon Pays Usual Dividend

BOARD of directors of Industrial Ryaon Corp., meeting in New York, voted to continue the firm's present dividend rate, declaring a quarterly dividend of $1 a share for the current period. Current assets of the company were given at $5,555,000 as against current liabilities of $585,000. The following statement was made:

"The directors of Industrial Rayon Corp., at the meeting today, declared a quarterly dividend of $1 per share, payable July 1, to the shareholders of record June 22.

"As of April 30, the corporation had current assets of $5,555,000, and current liabilities of $585,000. Of the current assets more than $4,100,000 consisted of cash and merchandise accounts receivable.

"The corporation has no bonded or mortgage indebtedness, other than $239,000 of non-callable obligation of a predecessor company. The fixed assets of the corporation, after all depreciation reserves, exceed $7,300,000. As heretofore reported, the corporation operated the first quarter at a small profit after depreciation deduction of approximately $200,000"

At the same meeting, the board of directors elected George Brooks and Louis A. Wolin vice-presidents.

Bristol Makes Another Payment

A third liquidating dividend of the quick assets of the Bristol Mill, New Bedford, Mass., amounting to $10 per share, is being paid stockholders of the corporation, making $30 paid in cash since control of the plant was obtained by Jerome A. Newman and his interests. Previous payments were $18 on Feb. 16 and $2 on March 26. The par value of the stock has been reduced from $100 per share to $25.

This most recent payment is drawn on the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York, previous ones having been on the Merchants National Bank of New Bedford. The accounts of the Bristol Mill at the New Bedford bank have been attached in action brought by the city of New Bedford for settlement of the 1930 taxes, amounting to $29,249 plus interest.

Indicated Loss for Brookside

A comparison of the March 31, 1931 balance sheet of the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., with that of the previous year, indicates that the company lost approximately $495,230 in the fiscal year just ended; the indicated loss for the year ended March 31, 1930 was $213,246. In common with other textile mills the greater part of this loss was occasioned by the severe shrinkage in cotton values, inventory reduction in the case of Brookside accounting for 55% of the loss, according to the management.

Current assets on March 31, 1931 totaled $1,247,696 and current liabilities $683,024, leaving working capital of $564,672. A year ago current assets were $2,093,831, current liabilities, $1,056,956, and working capital $1,036,875. Of the current assets, cash declined $99,208 to $80,323; accounts receivable declined $221,615 to $256,139, and cotton and yarn inventories $585,257 to $107,651. Surplus account showed a reduction of $495,230.

Southern Merger Approved

Stockholders of the 14 Gaston County, N. C., combed yarn firms whose directors and approved merger into a company to be called Textiles, Inc., unanimously voted in favor of this action May 26 and 27. Details of the plan were previously published in TEXTILE WORLD. At a meeting on June 2 officers will be elected.

Regent Knitting Report

Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, Canada, in its financial statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, reveals satisfactory earnings considering the industrial depression and the drastic decline in textile raw material values. Gross sales for the firm's several mills during the year were 13.64% less than in 1929. Gross profit of $275,779 and sales administration expenses of $214,125, left net profits of $61,653.

Fall River Dividends

Dividends by Fall River mills for second quarter 1931, as reported by G. M. Haffords & Co., ar eas follows:

Names of Corporations	Par Value	Capital	Rate	Amount
American Linen Co.	100	800,000	0	
Barnard Mfg. Co.	100	1,250,000	0	
Bourne Mills	100	1,000,000	0	
Border City Mfg. Co.	No par			
Charlton Mills	100	1,200,000	0	
Cornell Mills	100	600,000	4*	24,000
Davol Mills	100	1,500,000	0	
Flint Mills	25	325,000	17*	55,250
King Philip Mills	100	2,250,000	5*	112,500
Luther Mfg. Co.	100	350,000	2	7,000
Laurel Lake Mills, pfd.	100	300,000	0	
Laurel Lake Mills, com.	100	600,000	0	
Merchants Mfg. Co.	100	375,000	0	
Narragansett Mills	100	600,000	0	
Osborn Mills	No par			
Pilgrim Mills	100	1,200,000	0	
Richard Borden Mfg.	100	1,000,000	0	
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	100	3,000,000	1	30,000
Shawmut Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	250,000	0	
Shawmut Mfg. Co., com.	100	350,000	0	
Shove Mills, pfd.	100	60,000	0	
Shove Mills, com.	No par			
Stafford Mills	100	1,000,000	0	
Stevens Mfg. Co.	100	1,200,000	0	
Troy C. & W. Mfg.	500	300,000	0	
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	100	1,200,000	3½*	42,000
Weetamoe Mills	100	1,250,000	0	
Totals		$21,960,000		$270,750

* In partial liquidation.

New England Textile Stocks

Quotations at "Public Sale" are based on last sales at Boston Public Auctions and Boston Stock Exchange. Bid and Asked prices are latest quotations of dealers.

	Sale	Bid	Asked
Am. Mfg. Co., pfd.	52	44	48
Amoskeag	8	...	...
Arlington	18½	18	20
Associated Textile	36½	34	37
Bates	60	59	62
Berkshire Associates, com.	12¼	6	7½
Berkshire Associates, pfd.	40½	28	33
Bigelow-Sanford, com.	22	...	...
Boott Mills	120½	70	...
Edwards	80¼	58	63
Esmond, pfd.	98	95	99
Farr Alpaca	41	38	42
Hamilton Woolen	40	32	35
Hill	9	8	11
Indian Orchard	10	10	15
Ludlow	110	109	112
Merrimack, com.	35	...	18
Nashua, com.	7½	6	8
Nashua, pfd.	34½	28	33
Naumkeag	80	...	80
Newmarket	16¼	17	24
Otis	45	43	48
Pacific	16½	...	...
Pepperell	78½	74	77
Plymouth Cordage	60¼	58	62
York	8¼	7	...

Textiles on N. Y. Exchanges

The following shows the movements of the leading textile stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and Curb for the week ended May 25:

	High	Low	Last Sale	Net Ch'ge
Adams Millis	24¼	24¼	24¼	—1
*American Thread, pfd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	—¼
American Woolen	7¼	7	7	—¼
American Woolen, pfd.	30	27	27	—1½
Belding-Heminway	2¼	2	2	—¼
Botany Mills, A	1½	1½	1½	—¼
Cannon Mills	20¼	20	20	—¼
Century Ribbon	3¼	3¼	3¼	—1
Collins & Aikman	12½	11½	12	—¼
Consolidated Textile	¼	¼	¼	....
Duplan Silk	12½	12½	12½	....
Gotham Hosiery	9¼	9	9	—¼
Industrial Rayon	31	28	28	+½
Kayser, Julius	12¼	12	12	....
Kendall, pfd.	50½	50	50	—¼
Mallison	1¼	1¼	1¼	—¼
Mohawk Carpet	13¼	13	13	—¼
Munsingwear	19½	19	19	—½
Pacific Mills	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
*Pepperell	72½	72	72	—2½
Real Silk Hosiery	14	13¼	13½	+¼
*Tubize Chat B	5	4¼	4¼	—¼
United Piece Dye Works	25¼	22	23	—2

* Listed on Curb.

Rayon Market Report

(Continued from page 59)

dropped steadily since the end of the year; the consumer tendency toward less expensive merchandise, due to the industrial depression also is an influence, they contend.

Ignoring—as everyone in the trade apparently continues to ignore—the fact that the rayon industry is on a profitless basis, the outlook is excellent. Prospects, of course point to a deficit by all companies for the first half year; and it stands to reason that such a situation will precipitate further developments, with mergers as the most likely outcome.

Rayon Waste Quiet

There is little interest shown by topmakers or garnetters in rayon waste, and while this week has brought some inquiries, actual turnover has been negligible. Stocks in hands of dealers are light, and any real improvement in call would bring a firm market.

QUOTATIONS

at close of business, May 26, 1931
Prices cover average qualities unless otherwise stated

Cotton Goods

	May 26	May 20	May 29 1930
PRINT CLOTHS			
27 -in., 64x60, 7.60	3½c.	3½c.	4 5/16–4½c.
38½-in., 64x60, 5.35	4½c.	5c.	6–6½c.
39 -in., 68x72, 4.75	5½–5½c.	5½c.	6½–7c.
39 -in., 72x76, 4.25	6½c.	6½c.	7½–8c.
39 -in., 80x80, 4.00	6½–6½c.	6¾c.	8¼–8½c.
BROWN SHEETINGS			
36-in., 54x60, 4.00	5½c.	5½c.	7½–7½c.
36-in., 48x48, 3.00	5½c.	5½–5½c.	9–9½c.
37-in., 48x48, 4.00	4½c.	4⅝–5 c.	6½c.
PAJAMA CHECKS			
36½-in., 72x80, 4.70	6 –6½c.	6 –6½c.	6½–6¾c.
36½-in., 64x60, 5.75	4½c.	4¾–4¾c.	5⅝–6 c.
MISCELLANEOUS			
Drills, 37-in., 3 yd.	6½c.	6½c.	9 c.
Denims, 2.20	12 c.	12 c.	15 c.
Tickings, 8 oz.	15½c.	15½c.	18–19½c.
Standard prints	7½c.	7½c.	9½c.
Eastern staple ginghams, 27-in.	8 c.	8 c.	10 c.

Cotton Waste

Peeler comber	7½– 8½
Peeler strips	7½– 7½
Sak. comber	7½– 7¾
Choice willowed fly	4 – 5
Choice willowed picker	3 – 4
Sak. strips	10½–11
Linters (mill run)	2½– 3½
White spooler (single)	6¼– 7

Cotton Yarn

CARDED (Average Quality)
Double Carded 2c.—4c. higher according to quality

SINGLE SKEINS OR TUBES (Warp Twist)

4s to 8s	$0.16½– .17	22c	$0.20½– .21
10s	.17 – .17½	24s	.21½– .22
12s	.18 – .18½	26s	.22½– .23
16s	.18½– .19	30s	.23½– .24
20s	.19 – .19½	40s ex. qual	– .35

TWO-PLY SKEINS AND TUBES

8s-2	$0.17	26s-2	$0.22½– .23
10s-2	.17 – .17½	30s-2	.23½
12s-2	.17½– .18	36s-2	.30
14s-2	.18 – .18½	40s-2	.32
16s-2	.18½	40s-hi.brk	.35
20s-2	.19	50s-2	.41
24s-2	.21½	60s-2	.48

SINGLE WARPS

10s	$0.17	24s	$0.21½
12s	.17½	26s	.22½
14s	.18	30s	.24
16s	.18½	40s.ex.qual.	.35 – .36
20s	.19 – .19½		

TWO-PLY WARPS

8s-2	$0.17	24s-2	$0.22
10s-2	.17½	26s-2	.23
12s-2	.18	30s-2	.24
14s-2	.18½	40s-2 ordin.	.32
16s-2	.18½– .19	50s-2	.41
20s-2	.19½	60s-2	.48

8s-3 and 4-ply skeins and tubes; tinged, 16 white, 17; waste, 15½

HOSIERY CONES (Frame Spun)

8s	$0.16	22s	$0.20
10s	.16 – .16½	24s	.21
12s	.17	26s	.22
14s	.17½	30s tying	.23
16s	.18	30s reg	.24½
18s	.18½	30s ex.qual.	.26
20s	.19	40s	.33

COMBED PEELER (Average Quality)

TWO-PLY—(Knitting Twist) Cones

20s-2	$0.29 – .30	60s-2	$0.47 – .48
30s-2	.33 – .34	70s-2	.58 – .59
36s-2	.35 – .36	80s-2	.71 – .72
40s-2	.37 – .38	90s-2	.85 – .87
50s:2	.43 – .44	100s-2	1.04 –1.06

WARPS, SKEINS AND CONES

TWO-PLY—(Warp Twist)

20s-2	$0.30 – .31	60s-2	.48 – .49
30s-2	.34 – .35	70s-2	.58 – .59
36s-2	.36 – .37	80s-2	.70 – .72
40s-2	.38 – .39	90s-2	.85 – .87
50s-2	.43 – .44	100s-2	1.05 –1.07

SINGLES

12s	$0.25½	30s	$0.34
14s	.26	38s	.37
16s	.26½	40s	.38
18s	.27	50s	.43
20s	.28	60s	.49
24s	.30½	70s	.59 – .60
28s	.33	80s	.70 – .71

MERCERIZED CONES—(Combed, Ungassed)

26s-2	$0.47 – .48	90s-2	$1.25 –1.27
30s-2	.49 – .50	100s-2	1.55 –1.57
36s-2	.52 – .53	120s-2	1.95 –1.97
40s-2	.55 – .56	30s-2	.60
45s-2	.57 – .58	40s-2	.65
50s-2	.59 – .60	50s	.72
60s-2	.67 – .68	60s	.80
70s-2	.79 – .80	70s	.92
80s-2	.91 – .92	80s	1.14

Cotton Prices and Statistics

FLUCTUATIONS OF FUTURES

	Closed May 21	For Week High	For Week Low	Closed May 26	Net Ch'ge
June	9.20	9.20	8.50	8.50	—.70
July	9.28	9.37	8.60	8.62	—.66
August	9.40	9.40	8.74	8.74	—.66
September	9.51	9.51	8.86	8.86	—.65
October	9.63	9.70	8.95	8.99	—.64
November	9.73	9.75	9.08	9.08	—.65
December	9.83	9.87	9.15	9.18	—.65
January	9.94	10.00	9.28	9.30	—.64
February	10.04	10.04	9.39	9.39	—.65
March	10.14	10.29	9.46	9.49	—.65
April	....	....	....	....	....
May	9.12	9.22	9.06	....	....

SPOT FLUCTUATIONS FOR WEEK
(Middling)

	New York	New Orleans	Liverpool
Thursday, May 21	9.30	9.06	5.11
Friday, May 22	9.25	9.00	5.12
Saturday, May 23	9.00	8.71	Holiday
Monday, May 25	8.75	8.52	Holiday
Tuesday, May 26	8.65	8.39	4.82
Wednesday, May 27	....	....	....

FOREIGN COTTONS
Egyptian Cotton

Alexandria Exchange, May 25		Change
July Sak.	15.42	+0.27
June uppers	10.63	+0.22

June-July Shipment c. i. f. Boston
(Tariff not included)

Fully good fair Sak	18.30
Fully good fair to good Uppers	13.05

(By Anderson, Clayton & Co.)

Foreign cottons	F. O. B. New York, Cents
Peruvian Tanguis Strict Middling	19½
Peruvian Pima No. 1	18½
Peruvian Moderate Rough	15
Peruvian Full Rough	19
China Tientsin No. 1	10½
India Rough	7 to 10
India Smooth	7 to 10

(By Bruns-Nordeman Co.)

BASIS MIDDLING

	Saturday, May 23	Saturday, May 16
10 markets average	8.41	8.84
Memphis	7.95	8.45

PREMIUM STAPLES
First Sales from Factors Tables at Memphis

Grade Strict Middling	Basis Firm
1⅛-in	11.10—11.35c.
1 3/16-in	12.50—12.75c.
1¼-in	17.00—17.25c.

CURRENT SALES

	For Week	Prev. Week	Week Before
Memphis total	4,405	5,242	8,668
F.o.b. included in total	4,347	3,592	5,915
10 markets	24,532	18,496	25,110

MEMPHIS RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, ETC.

	For Week	Last Year	Year Before
Net receipts	3,550	3,684	3,513
Gross receipts	12,826	11,870	9,126
Total since Aug. 1, net	651,061	925,794	846,418
Shipments	23,018	25,538	22,210
Total since Aug. 1	1,273,038	1,729,382	1,708,713
Total stock	203,054	242,794	133,734
Decrease for week	10,192	13,368	13,082
Unsold stock in hands of Memphis factors	16,396	37,679	....
Decrease for week	837	4,631	....

AVERAGE PRICE JUNE-JULY SHIPMENT
HARD WESTERN COTTON
F.o.b. New England

	Middling	St. Middling
1 1/16-in	11¼–11½c.	11¾–12½c.
1⅛-in	12 –12½c.	12½–13½c.
1 3/16-in	14 –14½c.	14½–15½c.
1¼-in	18½–19½c.	20¼–21¼c.

Basis on New York, July 8.73.

SPOT FLUCTUATIONS AND STOCKS

Markets	Middling May 20	Middling May 26	Sales	Stocks This Week	Stocks Last Year
Galveston	9.20	8.65	1,706	525,691	227,755
New Orleans	9.06	8.39	2,984	676,632	430,424
Mobile	8.45	7.75	900	253,142	4,248
Savannah	8.70	8.12	1,066	356,681	60,185
Norfolk	9.19	8.50	4,478	76,280	55,015
New York	9.30	8.65	1,118	226,594	209,297
Augusta	8.81	8.13	1,226	74,025	63,799
Memphis	8.30	7.60	3,378	198,868	236,690
St. Louis	8.55	8.20	....	6,100	9,162
Houston	9.10	8.45	3,765	945,147	658,823
Dallas	8.55	7.85	969	7,922	12,542

Liverpool 4.82d.

DIFFERENCES ON AND OFF MIDDLING

WHITE GRADES

	Dallas	Memphis	Montgomery	Augusta	Average
M.F	.75†	1.00†	.85†	.75†	0.881
S.G.M	.60†	.75†	.75†	.63†	.701
G.M	.50†	50†	.60†	.50†	.52†
S.M	.35†	.25†	.35†	.25†	.31†
S.L.M	.50*	.50*	.50*	.50*	.50*
L.M	1.15*	1.25*	1.25*	1.25*	1.24*
S.G.O.**	1.80*	1.80*	2.25*	1.75*	1.96*
G.O	2.45*	2.05*	3.00*	2.25*	2.60*

YELLOW TINGED

G.M	.40*	.75*	.50*	.50*	0.54*
S.M	.65*	1.00*	1.00*	.75*	0.89*
M.**	1.40*	1.25*	1.50*	1.25*	1.42*
S.L.M	1.90*	1.75*	2.15*	2.00*	1.99*
L.M.**	2.65*	2.00*	2.75*	2.75*	2.67*

YELLOW STAINED

G.M	1.50*	1.50*	1.5 *	1.25*	1.45
S.M.**	2.00*	2.00*	2.00*	2.00*	2.00
M.**	2.75*	2.50*	2.75*	2.75*	2.70

BLUE STAINED

G.M.**	1.50*	1.50*	1.50*	1.50*	1.50*
S.M.**	2.00*	1.75*	2.00*	2.00*	1.98*
M.**	2.75*	2.25*	2.75*	2.75*	2.68*

**Grades not deliverable on contract. †On Middling
*Off Middling.

Wool

OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA (IN GREASE)

Fine delne..	$0.25 –$0.26	⅜ blood.....	$0.22 –$0.23
Fine clthg ..	.20 – .21	½ blood.....	.20 – .21
¼ blood.....	.24 – .25		

TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA (CLEAN BASIS)

Texas, 12 months	$0.61 –$0.63
California, Northern	.51 – .53

PULLED—EASTERN (CLEAN BASIS)

AA.....	$0.68 –$0.70	B-Super...	$0.47 –$0.52
A-Super....	.55 – .58	C-Super...	.42 – .45

MONTANA, IDAHO AND WYOMING (CLEAN BASIS)

Staple fine	$0.63 –$0.65
Staple ½ bld	.58 – .60
Fine and fine medium	.58 – .60
⅜ blood	.46 – .49
¼ blood	.41 – .43

MOHAIR—DOMESTIC

Best carding	$0.23 –$0.25
Best combing	.31 – .33

MOHAIR FOREIGN (IN BOND)

Turkey fair, average	$0.17 –$0.20
Cape firsts	.18 – .21

FOREIGN CLOTHING AND COMBING (CLEAN BASIS IN BOND)

Australia:	
70s	$0.52 –$0.55
64s	.45 – .48
58s-60s	.41 – .43
(IN GREASE)	
Montevideo:	
58s-60s	$0.19 –$0.20
56s	.18 – .19
50s	.16 – .17
Buenos Aires:	
4s, 40-44s	$0.14 –$0.15
5s, 36-40s	.12 – .13

FOREIGN CARPET (GREASE BASIS IN BOND)

Aleppo washed	$0.22 –$0.24
China: Combing No. 1	.13 – .14
China Filling Fleece	.12 – .14
Szechuen ass't	.12 – .14
Cordova	.14 – .15
Scotch black face	.15 – .17
East India: Kandahar	.17 – .19
Vican'r	.23 – .25
Joria	.23 – .24

Worsted Yarns

ENGLISH SYSTEM WEAVING

2-20s 36s	$0.77½–0.80
2-24s 40s	– .85
2-26s 44s	.87½– .90
2-28s 46s	.92½– .95
2-30s 48s	.95 – .97½
2-32s 50s	.97½–1.00

(Single yarns 5c. less than above)

2-36s, 58s	$1.22½–1.25
2-40s, 60s	–1.32½
2-40s, 64s	1.35 –1.37½
2-50s, 66s	1.47½–1.50
2-60s, 70s	1.85 –1.87½

ENGLISH SYSTEM KNITTING

2-20s, 44s in oil	$0.75 –0.77½
2-20s, 48s in oil	– .80
2-20s, 50s in oil	.80 – .82½
2-20s, 56s in oil	.92½– .95
2-20s, 60s in oil	1.10 –1.12½
2-20s, 64s in oil	1.20 –1.25
1-18s, 46s dyed	.95 – .97½
1-18s, 48s dyed	.97½–1.00
1-18s, 50s dyed	1.00 –1.02½

(Oil yarns 17½c. less)
FRENCH SYSTEM

1-20s, 58s	$1.05 –1.07½
1-20s, 60s	1.10 –1.12½
1-18s, 64s, dyed	1.35 –1.37½
1-26s, 64s	1.15 –1.17½
1-30s, 60s, Warp	1.20 –1.22½
1-30s, 64s, Warp	1.22½–1.25
2-30s, 64s, Fancy mixes	1.45 –1.47½
2-40s, 64s, Zephyrs	1.37½–1.40
1-50s, 66s	1.47½–1.52½
2-50s, 66s	1.55 –1.57½
1-60s, 70s	1.85 –1.87½
2-60s, 70s	1.90 –1.95

FRENCH SPUN MERINO WHITE

1-30s, 50-50-58s on cops	$ .95 –1.00
1-40s, 50-50-6 s on cops	1.10 –1.15
1-40s, 50-50-64s on cops	1.12½–1.15
1-40s, 50-50-64s Australian cops	1.20 –1.25

Underwear mixes, 3c., Solid color, 35c. additional.

New York Top Futures

	Closed May 21	For Week High	For Week Low	Closed May 25	Net Ch'ge
September	72.70	73.60	72.50	72.50*	—0.20
October	72.70	73.60	72.70	72.70*	.....
November	72.70	73.30	72.70	72.70*	.....
December	72.80*	73.50	72.70	72.70*	—0.10
January	72.80*	73.50	72.80	72.80*	.....
February	72.80*	72.80	72.80	72.80*	.....
March	72.80*	72.90	72.80	72.90*	+0.10
April	72.80*	72.90	72.80	72.90*	+0.10

*Nominal

Tops and Noils

TOPS—BOSTON

Fine (64-66s)	$0.81–$0.83
Half-blood (60-62s)	.78– .80
High ¾ blood (58s)	.68– .70
Aver. ¾ blood (56s)	.63– .65
Low ¾ blood	.60– .62
High ½ blood (50s)	.55– .58
46s S. A. and N. Z.	.51– .55
44s S. A. and N. Z.	.50– .52
40s S. A. and N. Z.	.48– .50

TOPS—BRADFORD, ENG. (MAY 22)

Fine (70s)	26½d	¾ bld. (56s)	16½d
Fine (64s)	24 d	½ bld. (50s)	13½d
½ bld. (60s)	22 d	Cross-bred (46s)	11½d
¾ bld. (58s)	20 d		

NOILS—BOSTON

Fine	$0.43–$0.45	High ½ bld..	$0.33–$0.35
Half-bld....	.40– .42	Low noils...	.31– .33
Aver. ¾ bld..	.35– .38	Medium colored...	.25– .30
Fine colored.	.33– .38		

Wool Substitutes

WOOL WASTE

Lap, fine white	$0.65 –$0.68
Lap, fine colored	.48 – .52
Hard ends, fine white	.52 – .55
Hard ends, ¼ blood white	.35 – .38
Hard ends, fine colored	.25 – .27
Hard ends, medium colored	.18 – .20
Card, fine white	.25 – .28
Burr, fine Carbonizing	.28 – .30

OLD WOOLEN RAGS (GRADED FOR MFRS.)

Merinos, Coarse Light	$0.04½–$0.05
Merinos, Fine Dark	.03½– .04
Merinos, Fine Light	.10½– .11
Serges, Blue	.06 – .06½
Serges, Black	.06 – .07
Serges, Red	.08 – .09
Knit, White	.23 – .24
Knit, red	.10½– .11
Knit, Light Hoods	.12½– .13½
Worsted, Light	.05 – .05½
Worsted, Blue	.06½– .07
Worsted, Black	.06½– .07

Silk Yarns

THROWN SILK (60 day basis)

	Nominal
Japan organzine, 2 thd. spec. gd. XX. sk. 85%	$3.75
Japan organzine, 2 thd. sp. crack. sk. 81%	3.35
Japan crepe, 3 thd. gd. XX bob. 83%	3.50
Japan crepe, 3 thd. sp. crack. bob. 81%	3.40
Japan crepe, 4 thd. crack bobbins, 78%	3.30
Japan grenadine, 4 thd. sp. grand singles, 87%	4.85
Japan grenadine 3 thd. 90%	5.65
Canton crepe, 3 and 4 thd.ns. 14/16 on bobbins	2.20
Hosiery tram, 3 thd. Japan 90%	4.50
Hosiery tram, 5 thd. Japan, 85%	3.45
Hosiery tram, crack XX 78%	2.95

SPUN SILK YARNS (Terms: net 30)

40/2	$3.20	60/2	$3.50
50/2	3.30	62/1	2.35

Raw Silk

(60 Day Terms. Spot Goods.)

	13/15 White	20/22 White	20/22 Yellow
Super Grand, 86/88%	$2.95	$2.30	$2.25
Special Grand, 85%	2.65	2.25	2.20
Grand XX, 83%	2.50	2.20	2.15
Special Crack, 81%	2.40	2.15	2.10
Crack XX, 78%	2.30	2.10	2.05
Extra Extra, 73%	2.25	....	....
Best Extra, 68%	2.20	....	....
Canton filature, new style, 14/16			$1.45
Canton filature, new style, 20/22			1.35
Tussah filature, 8 cocoon			1.00

NATIONAL RAW SILK EXCHANGE

	Close May 20	For the Week High	Low	Close May 25	Net Change
May	2.22	2.30	2.18	2.30	+.08
June	2.21	2.24	2.19	2.23	+.02
July	2.19	2.21	2.18	2.21	+.02
August	2.19	2.21	2.18	2.21	+.02
September	2.19	2.20	2.18	2.20	+.01
October	2.19	2.20	2.18	2.20	+.01
November	2.19	2.20	2.18	2.20	+.01
December	2.19	2.20	2.18	2.20	+.01

Total contracts, 142. Total number of bales, 1,420. Total approximate value, $434,378.00. Trading unit crack XX 78%, 13/15 white.

Domestic Rayon

VISCOSE PROCESS

Denier	Filament	First Qual.	Second Qual.
50	14	$2.15	$1.95
75	18–30	1.35	1.25
100	18–40	1.10	1.00
125	36–50	1.00	.90
150	30	.70	.67
150	40	.75	.72
150	60	.85	.82
150	75–90	.85	.82
170	24–27	.75	.72
170	60	.85	.82
200	30	.75	.72
200	35–42	.75	.72
300	42–62	.63	.60
450	54–60	.63	.60
600	72–96	.63	.60
900	100–144	.63	.60

Note: So-called "obsolete" yarns, 150/24 and 150/36, still available at 65c.

NITRO-CELLULOSE PROCESS

Denier	First Qual.	Second Qual.	Denier	First Qual.	Second Qual.
75	$1.35	$1.25	150	$0.75	$0.72
100	1.05	.95	175	.75	.72
125	.95	.85			

CUPRAMMONIUM PROCESS

Denier	Filament	Price	Denier	Filament	Price
15	24	$3.10	65	45	$2.00
25	24	2.85	80	60	1.70
30	24	2.60	100	75	1.35
40	30	2.40	120	90	1.22
52	30	2.20	150	112	1.10
			180	135	.97

ACETATE PROCESS

Denier	Price	Denier	Price
45	$2.25 2.75	120	$1.90
55	2.05–2.55	140	1.30
65	2.45	150	1.40–1.85
75	1.80–2.70	200	1.55
100	1.65–2.45	300	1.50

Rayon Waste

Open bleached waste	$0.12½–$0.13½
Open unbleached waste	.10½
Bleached thread waste (mfs.)	.09
Bleached thread waste (misc.)	.06– .07
Colored thread waste	.04
Colored clips	.04

CONVERTED RAYON WASTE

Bleached tops	$0.30–0.32½
Unbleached tops	.28– .29
Bleached noils	.11
Unbleached noils	.09½
Bleached garnetts	.12
Unbleached garnetts	.13
Colored garnetts	.10– .11

Silk Waste

Kibizzo Kakai Grand XX	$0.54
Kibizzo Kakai Triple Extra	.48
Frison Grand Double	.52½
Pierced Cocoons	.53

Widespread Cooperation Assures Success of National Cotton Week

MANY activities during the current week have focused on the national campaign designed to promote the many uses of cotton, which comes to a head in the period from June 1 to 6. There have been fashion shows, window displays, lectures, pageants, festivals, etc., all aimed to forward the cause of King Cotton.

Many of the events just referred to have been taking place in the South and are a culmination of several months of effort. Next week, which is "National Cotton Week," will witness a spread of these activities over the continent from coast to coast. Cooperation by retailers and wholesalers gives this event its widespread interest. These distributors came forward eagerly to do their bit and nearly all will devote an unusual amount of advertising space and window display to cotton products. As reported in previous issues of TEXTILE WORLD, The Cotton-Textile Institute received national wide cooperation from distributors in the promotion of National Cotton Week.

The low price to which goods have fallen is regarded as one of the helpful elements and hope is expressed that the bargains offered will renew recognition of the economy in use of cotton goods.

Rutherford County (N. C.) staged a cotton festival this week under the direction of the Junior Woman's Club, of Rutherfordton, and other civic organizations of the county.

A style show was held in the Carolina Theater, Spindale, N. C., Friday evening, May 22, when prizes were awarded for the most attractive homemade cotton frocks.

In Concord, N. C., on May 28 and 29, there was staged a most elaborate and magnificent pageant, entitled "The Voice of Cotton." The idea of this prelude to National Cotton Week was conceived by Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane. Southern beauties represented in dramatic pageantry the history of Prince Cotton, whose mother was Agriculture, from his babyhood, through his entire life until he takes as his bride, Princess Durene, the daughter of Ancient Cotton and Modern Science, when he is then crowned King by Columbia.

Leading manufacturers of fine cotton goods, of cotton novelty goods, of every-day products made of cotton, have all donated something toward the success of this work, regardless of the locality in which their product is made.

Nineteen young business leaders, have just formed the "Nashville Advertising Club." National Cotton Week was the first project to be considered by the club and a sub-committee from four retail stores drew up plans for the club's approval for active participation of Nashville retail and wholesale stores in this outstanding merchandising event. John Elliott Sloan of Cain-Sloan Co., younger brother of George A. Sloan, president of The Cotton-Textile Institute, is a member of the local cotton week committee.

Hotels in various quarters are supporting National Cotton Week. The Hotel Vanderbilt is one such in New York. It will mention the event on its menus through the week. The Atlanta Biltmore will feature cottons in one of its largest shops. Other hotels featuring the week include Barringer Hotel chain; Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.; King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., and Hotel Tybee, Savannah Beach, Ga.

O. Max Gardner, governor of North Carolina, has issued a special proclamation setting the period June 1 to 6 as "National Cotton Week," and officially urging upon the people of the State the importance of exerting every reasonable effort to contribute to its success.

▶Pacific Mills to Move New York Offices

New York offices of the Pacific Mills, located for many years at 24 Thomas St., will be moved this fall. This concern will occupy new and more modern quarters in the addition to 40 Worth St., at that time.

▶Proposed English Textile Machinery Merger

According to a mid-week cable from TEXTILE WORLD's Manchester, (England) correspondent no details were available of terms of agreement between the six Lancashire textile machinists which propose to combine. Firms concerned are Platt Bros. of Oldham; Howard & Bullough, of Accrington; Dobson & Barlow of Bolton; John Hetherington, of Manchester; Brooks & Doxey, of Manchester; and Asa Lees of Oldham. Only important Lancashire firm omitted is Tweedales & Smalley, of Rochdale, a relatively small company though quite the most successful in recent years. The combine is expected to be successful in rationalising costs, eliminating competition, and redundancy.

About 1200 weavers and warp-loom operatives employed by British Celanese have struck following notices of ¼D per yard reduction in bonus rate, says a special cable to TEXTILE WORLD. Strikers demand withdrawal of notices, discontinuation of 8-loom experiment, and return to wage level prior to previous reduction made at Christmas.

▶Silk Goods Sales Up 16%

Volume sales of silk piece goods were greater in April than in any single month for the last four years, and show an increase of 16.1% over April, 1930, according to the Silk Association of America, Inc. Although stocks in the hands of manufacturers reached their lowest point last month in more than three years, production is still running high, April production being 10.5% above April, 1930.

▶Wamsutta to Discontinue Yarn Selling

Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass., have announced that they are doing away with their sales yarn business and will concentrate upon the more specialized end of the textile business. Charles F. Broughton, treasurer, has long sought to do away with the yarn end of their business in view of the demand for Wamsutta sheets and pillow cases and it is along these lines that attention will be concentrated.

▶Exporting of Textile Discussed at N. Y. Convention

Henry B. Thompson, president, United States Finishing Co., Edward T. Pickard, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Dr. M. Leo Gitelson, chairman, were the speakers at a luncheon held May 27 at the Hotel Commodore, New York, under the auspices of the Textile Section of the New York Board of Trade in conjunction with the National Foreign Trade Convention.

▶Boston Wool Receipts

Receipts of domestic and foreign wools at Boston, also imports at Philadelphia and New York for the week ended May 23, based upon data compiled by the Department of Agriculture, follow:

	Week Ended May 23	Total to Date 1931	Total to Date 1930
Domestic	3,441,000	46,148,000	39,960,000
Foreign	225,000	22,119,000	34,904,000
Total	3,666,000	68,267,000	74,864,000
IMPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS			
Boston	225,000	22,119,000	34,904,000
Philadelphia	974,000	18,264,000	26,523,000
New York	471,000	21,551,000	24,038,000
Total	1,670,000	61,934,000	85,465,000

▶Hellwig's New Offices

Their present building program completed, the Hellwig Silk Dyeing Co.'s offices have been removed to their Wissinoming plant. This plant, situated along the Delaware River with railroad sidings on the New York branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is equipped with most modern machinery. It houses skein and piece dyeing, also printing and finishing. The new post office address is Comly Street and Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

▶Conference of Smaller Industries

For the first time in the industrial history of the United States there is to be a convention of the smaller industries of the country. This gathering will be held next Aug. 10, at Lake

George, New York, and the organizers hope that it will be an important step toward the solution of some of the problems of management that are confronting the smaller manufacturing industries.

The significance of this convention was pointed out recently in a statement issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, showing that, according to the latest available census figures, only 3.4% of all manufacturing establishments in the United States employ more than 250 wage earners and only 1.4% employ more than 500. Of still greater importance is the fact that 62% of all industrial wage-earners are employed in plants having a working force of 500 or less.

▸Open Forum Features A.A.T.C.C. Meeting

The May meeting of the New York Section of the A.A.T.C.C., held Friday evening, May 22, at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel, Paterson, N. J., was devoted to an informal discussion of subjects which have been covered in earlier meetings of the year and of other technical questions presented at this session. Subjects which proved of particular interest were those on the "Analysis of Finishing Materials on Weighted-Silk Fabrics," "The Action of Caustic Soda Solutions on Rayon," and "The Cause of Warp Streaks on Acetate Fabrics."

At the annual election of officers of the local Section which preceded the open forum the following were re-elected: Robt. H. Gaede, chairman, Gaede Silk Dyeing Co., Paterson, N. J.; Henry F. Herrman, vice-chairman, General Dyestuff Corp., New York; Clemens F. Hoppe, secretary, Oriental Silk Printing Co., Haledon, N. J., John J. Sokolinski, treasurer, Arabol Mfg. Co., New York City.

▸Favor Yokohama For Next Silk Conference

New York silk importers heard reports this week that the Japanese silk industry will shortly extend invitations to the silk producing and consuming nations to hold the Third International Raw Silk Conference in Yokohama, in the fall. T. Kagayama, vice-president of the Japanese Raw Silk Association was quoted as stating that he strongly favored Yokohama as the logical meeting-place, due to the constantly improving trade relationship between the American and the Japanese divisions of the industry. He added: "I hope the third conference will do two things—cover its usual technical aspects and also bring together delegates empowered to adopt an International Raw Silk Classification effective for both sellers and buyers. Both America and Japan have studied the problem of testing and classification intelligently and carefully and the time is fast approaching to place an international classification into actual practice."

64% of Rayon Yarn Is Sold Direct to Consuming Manufacturers

AN interesting picture of the consuming market for rayon yarn and allied products is given in statistics just made public by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce. The figures which were compiled in a survey conducted by the Census of Distribution and cover total sales of rayon and allied products for 1929, show that nearly two-thirds of the production of rayon yarn and allied products goes directly to the consuming manufacturers, while the remainder is sold by the rayon manufacturers to wholesalers and to their own wholesale branches.

The 1929 sales aggregated $149,546,000; of this total 64%, or $95,771,000 was made to "industrial users," and 36%, or $53,775,000 to "manufacturers' own wholesale branches and to wholesalers." The census bureau defines the term "industrial users" as including weavers, knitters and processors "who use the yarn as a raw material, article of equipment or supply"; the terms "wholesalers" and "manufacturers' own wholesale branches" are understood to include dealers and other distributors.

Edward R. Dewey, chief of the Industrial Marketing Section, of the Census of Distribution, in a statement observes that "the sales made to manufacturers' own wholesale branches and to wholesalers could not be shown separately because to do so would disclose individual operations."

His statement continues:

"Of the total sales, 1.8%, or $2,757,000, was reported made through manufacturers' agents, selling agents, brokers, and commission houses.

"The 29 establishments classified under the industry designation 'Rayon Yarn and Allied Products' are those engaged in the manufacture of rayon yarn or other products of a similar character in the form of sheets, straw, artificial horsehair, etc. It does not cover establishments engaged primarily in the further manufacture of products from rayon as a material.

"Statistics relative to the 1929 shipments and deliveries of this industry showing quantity and value for rayon yarns, finer than 125 denier, 125 to 150 denier, and heavier than 150 denier; and allied products (sheets, waste, etc.) and other facts on this industry are contained in the preliminary report of the Census of Manufactures, 1929, issued October 16, 1930. A copy of that report will be furnished free upon request to the Census Bureau."

April Cotton Cloth Output

The production of cotton cloth in American cotton mills during the month of April amounted to 585,983,000 sq.yd., according to the estimate of The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, basing its calculation on the report of spindle-hour activity released by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce. This total compares with an estimated output of 575,508,000 in March, 1931, and 616,228,000 sq.yd. in April of last year.

▸Final Steps in Setting Up Southeastern Economic Council

Final steps in the organization of the Southeastern Economic Council, a body consisting of 12 representatives from each of the seven states included in the area, will be considered at a meeting called by Frank Page, Raleigh, N. C., temporary chairman, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., June 5. The temporary organization was formed at a meeting at Asheville in April, 1930, and it is proposed that the structure and functions of the New England Council be used as a model in deciding upon final details of the plan.

South Carolina was the only State which had not announced the names of its 12 representatives early in the week. Textile manufacturers included in the roster are, as follows: Charles A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C.; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.; Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala.; C. P. Thompson, Trion, Ga., and W. D. Anderson, Macon, Ga.

Other important figures in southern financial and industrial circles serving as representatives are ex-Governor Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia; Richard Tufts, Pinehurst, N. C.; George B. Elliott, Wilmington, N. C.; W. S. Lee, Charlotte, N. C.; Paul J. Kruesi, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Theodore Swann, Birmingham, Ala.; R. A. Mitchell, of Birmingham; and H. N. Rodenbaugh, St. Augustine, Fla.

States included in the area represented in the Southeastern Economic Council are Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The governors of these states have been invited to attend the meeting in Atlanta.

▸Second Annual Golf Tournament of Carolina Yarn Assn., Sept. 18-19

The Carolina Yarn Association will hold its second annual golf tournament and outing Sept. 18 and 19, according to a telegram received at the Chattanooga Yarn Association's banquet last week from Dick White, of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., High Point, N. C., and Joe Morton,, of Tubize Chatillon Corp., Greensboro, N. C. The place of the tournament will be announced later. The initial affair was held at Sedgefield Inn, near Greensboro, last fall.

ACELE *advertising* carried this American mesh to PARIS

AUX GALERIES LAFAYETTE
MAISON VENDANT LE MEILLEUR MARCHE DE TOUT PARIS
7 AVRIL
STAR-MAID DRESSES, Inc.
500 Seventh Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
SERVICE S.P.C.
54, rue de Provence
PARIS (FRANCE)
Messieurs,
Nous avons vu, dans le WOMEN'S WEAR de
Mardi 24 Mars, la publicité que vous faites pour une robe
"Star-Maid".
Veuillez avoir l'obligeance de nous faire
parvenir un modèle du Nº 975, avec les meilleurs prix pour
une quantité assez forte et avec les échantillons des colo-
ris que vous faites dans ce modèle.
Recevez, Messieurs, nos sincères salutations.
Expéditeur : Mr. GEORGES BERNHEIM, Directeur.-

WHO GOT THE ORDER

Theoretically, the dress manufacturer got the business and that was the end of it.

Actually, the converter and the mill and the spinner benefited as much or more.

For this is what happened. Star-Maid shouted to the retail trade, "Paris has come to America for fashion."

The dress in question had already sold well. Now orders poured in.

Rossman Bros. & Messner received a sizable order for the mesh. More and more cutters wanted the cloth, until one lone inquiry resulted in a good piece of business.

THE MILL had to weave!

THE SPINNER had to spin!

WE SHIPPED more Acele!

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
ACELE
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ACELE DEPARTMENT, DU PONT RAYON CO., 2 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY: LEXINGTON 2-0022. OUR DOWNTOWN OFFICE, 40 WORTH ST.

▸Silk Men Hear F. W. Shibley on Cost Control

The importance of proper allocation of manufacturing costs, and of financial control by the individual silk manufacturer as a means of bringing the silk industry back to prosperity was emphasized by Fred W. Shibley, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Co., speaking recently before members of the cost calculation and budgetary control committee of the Silk Association of America, Inc. Mr. Shibley is adviser to this committee which is engaged in a study of cost methods as a part of the general research program now being undertaken by the Silk Association.

When a financial control system is adopted, Mr. Shibley said, the silk manufacturer will know where he is going wrong and how to get back on the charted path. A financial control system shows where losses occur, and points out the way to remedy conditions. A firm with no system of financial control is likely to be misled as to costs, and such lack of knowledge eventually reflects in the balance sheets.

Recommendation of a system of financial control for the individual use of silk firms will be undertaken by the budgetary control and cost calculation committee. It is proposed to construct a theoretical organization with a definite loom capacity to produce a definite number of yards of goods, and to apply the system to this company, from the initial stage of planning the line to the final disposal of manufactured goods.

All costs entering into operations will be shown from the original purchase of raw silk through the different processes. Non-technical language will be used in this study, which will be extensively illustrated with practical examples. The needs of both larger and smaller units will be considered so that the study will be useable by every member of the industry.

▸London "Revue" Producer Helps Revive Petticoat Vogue

"Charles B. Cochran is the leading British producer of musical shows, and a thorough-going Englishman who believes in making his entertaining extravaganzas work for the good of the country as well as for his own profit" says *The American Weekly* in its issue for May 24. "This year, when he was getting ready to stage his '1931 Revue', he remembered that business depressions had struck a hard blow at the cotton mills and lace factories in Nottingham and Lancashire. Thousands of employees were out of work. Mr. Cochran decided to help—so he dressed his showgirls in petticoats for the big final scene in his current revue.

"This might seem of small importance to the idle and hungry mill and factory workers, but already they are drifting back to their looms to fill orders for cotton and lace that are increasing amazingly. The 1931 Revue is glorifying the petticoat—and now every fashionable English woman is going in for the revived petticoat vogue that died a sudden death during the war, when women cut out the frills and went in for short skirts."

▸British Cotton Growing Effort Shows Year's Loss of £20,521

A loss for the year of £20,521 is disclosed in the annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association which was presented at the annual meeting held in Manchester recently. The loss is arrived at after making provision for depreciation and reserving a further £1,466 against bad and doubtful debts, and £7,441 against investments. The report states that the result is largelv due to persistent fall in cotton values.

The quantity of cotton which passed through the hands of the association showed a decrease on the figures of recent years, as the following data will show: 1927, 171,600 bales; 1928, 124,182; 1929, 124,790; 1930, 89,350.

There was a heavy loss incurred in connection with the agreement by which the association purchased all the native grown cotton in Nyasaland. The prices of American futures fell considerably after the buying prices had been fixed with the Government, which was some time ahead of the buying season, and owing to the uncertainty as to the size of the crop and the quality, it was not possible to cover in futures.

▸Rayon Imports for March

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announces imports of rayon yarns, threads, waste, staple fiber and filaments into the United States during March, 1931, as follows:

	Pounds	Dollars
Yarns and Threads—		
France	4,088	4,403
Germany	191,197	133,461
Italy	4,178	2,851
Netherlands	60,490	30,614
Switzerland	872	1,505
United Kingdom	14,600	18,404
Canada	1,170	892
	276,595	192,130
Spun Yarns—		
France	49	483
Germany	1,204	537
Switzerland	14,450	8,824
	15,703	9,844
Filaments—		
Germany	7,884	7,945
Switzerland	61,609	65,437
United Kingdom	12,200	13,748
	81,693	87,130
Waste—		
Germany	94,941	9,005
Cut or Staple Fiber—		
Germany	64,542	23,552

▸Osterheld & Choquet Move Offices

Osterheld & Choquet, selling agents for Holyoke Worsted Mills, Inc., and the Wright Textile Co., Inc., have removed their New York offices to the Nelson Tower, 450 Seventh Ave.

▸Direct Selling by Enka Influenced by Importance of Territory Near Plant

Weaving and knitting mills are taking increasing quantities of rayon yarns, according to R. J. Mebane, southern sales manager, American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C., who recently stated that the large rayon producing unit near Asheville is now operating at full capacity.

Effective May 1, as previously announced, American Enka Corp. established an independent sales organization under the direction of C. McD. Carr, vice-president in charge of sales. At that time their selling arrangement with Cannon Mills terminated, a move that was mutually agreeable and accomplished without in the least impairing the cordial relations existing between American Enka and their former sales representatives.

The personnel of the newly created sales department is as follows: C. McD. Carr, vice-president in charge of sales; H. H. Anning, general sales manager, both of New York; R. J. Mebane, southern sales manager, with headquarters at Enka, N. C.; J. C. Scott and J. H. Moss, Providence, R. I.; J. G. Hillborn, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. H. Hedges and J. F. Baer, of New York. The last named will handle the New Jersey territory. R. R. Faison will be associated with Mr. Mebane in the southern territory, making his headquarters in Greensboro, N. S.

It is felt that direct selling will afford American Enka a better opportunity to give service to its southern trade.

Within a radius of 200 miles of the Enka plant, it was pointed out, is found the most important rayon yarn consuming territory in the world from the standpoint of volume. For instance, one group of weaving plants in North Carolina has an estimated annual consumption of approximately 5,000,000 lb. rayon yarns.

▸Shade Cloth Specifications To Be Adopted

Federal Specifications Board, Washington, has asked that manufacturers and others interested in shade cloth make suggestions to it which will be of assistance in the development of new specifications for purchasing this material by the various Government departments which utilize it in carrying on their work.

▸Navy Will Buy Officers' Blankets

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, will receive bids June 9, 1931, to supply 350 officers' wool blankets, 72 x 84 inches, and 1,280 blankets, 66 x 84 inches, for delivery to various supply depots.

The recognized superiority of Bemberg speeds up the sale of fabrics and garments

The mill man, the store buyer, the wise consumer all know Bemberg *favorably*. The Bemberg name on underwear, hosiery or dress fabric is an immediate, powerful sales help

*Here are a few expressions from well known authorities**

"We have a lot of luck with your yarn in our underwear and we don't believe that there is another manufacturer of a similar nature who can come up to our standard of quality, workmanship and style that goes with it." —*A prominent manufacturer.*

"The new 42 gauge hosiery made of Bemberg presents a finish superior to anything known in the trade."
—*A foremost manufacturer of hosiery.*

"We have good repeat business in underwear made of Bemberg. The name 'Bemberg' conveys to the customer a definite impression of a good product."
—*Underwear buyer of great department store.*

"There is no doubt in our mind that Bemberg is the best synthetic yarn made."
—*Head of testing laboratory of nationally famous store.*

"I had six pairs of hosiery made of Bemberg that travelled with me about sixty thousand miles in six months. They have been washed in all sorts of water hardnesses and by all sorts of laundries. I like them far better than any other stockings I have tried, at any price." —*Nationally known research woman.*

"We have thoroughly investigated the relative merits of all synthetic yarn fabrics for use in men's knit shirts, shorts, and union suits. We are now prepared to state without reservation that such underwear made of Bemberg yarn is positively the best value from every standpoint that money can buy."
—*A well-known manufacturer of men's underwear.*

We will be glad to send you a list of mills that are successfully making and distributing a wide variety of fabrics and garments of Bemberg.

**Names on request.*

AMERICAN Bemberg CORPORATION

180 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

▸Delta Kappa Phi Holds Annual Convention

Edward L. Murphy, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass., was elected supreme consul of the Delta Kappa Phi textile fraternity at the annual convention held in New Bedford recently, about 70 members being in attendance. Fred R. Tripp, also of New Bedford, was elected supreme pro-consul; Gardner Battles, Passaic, N. J., was elected supreme custodian, and John E. Driscoll, Lewiston, Me., supreme annotator.

Mr. Murphy is a graduate of the class of 1925, New Bedford Textile School, and after acting as instructor in the Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, is now mill superintendent at Franklin, N. H. Mr. Tripp graduated from New Bedford Textile School in 1928 and from North Carolina State College in 1930, having completed a course in chemical engineering. He is chemist at the Mt. Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton. The 1932 convention will be held in Lowell.

Following the banquet held in the Tabitha Inn, Fairhaven, where the business meeting was held Saturday, the guests went to Lincoln Park and on Sunday a number visited the estate of Colonel Green at Round Hill. The chief trip of inspection on Saturday was a visit to the New Bedford Textile School. The New Bedford committee in charge of entertainment comprised Wilbur Wright, chairman; Everett Peirce, Edgar La Chance and Peter Warburton.

▸Philadelphia Graduation Plans

Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School will hold its annual business meeting June 4 and the "Cruise" on the following day. Charles F. H. Johnson, head of Botany Worsted Mills, will be speaker at the banquet, June 5. Plans for the two-day program have been arranged under the supervision of Bradley C. Algeo, president of the association. These exercises take place the day following the presentation of diplomas to the graduating class on June 4.

▸New Wiping Cloth Specifications

Federal Specifications Board, Washington, has notified the trade that new specifications for white cotton wiping cloths purchased by the various departments of the Government will be adopted shortly. Manufacturers, dealers and others interested are invited to send suggestions to the board.

▸Tarlatan Suggested as Wall Covering for Art Museums

A report submitted by Alon Bement, director of the New York City Art Center at the annual meeting of the Museum Directors Association of America held at the Philadelphia Museum of Fine Arts on Friday, May 15, on the successful use of tarlatan as a wall covering for museums and art galleries, furnishes a striking illustration of the many new uses which are being developed for familiar cotton fabrics through research activities on the part of governmental agencies in cooperation with The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

The tarlatan used for wall covering is a thin net-like fabric which is coated with a transparent special sizing which permits the penetration of light. This covering likewise prevents dust and dirt from sifting through on to the wall. It gives an attractive subdued sheen to the wall covering with the necessity for frequent dusting or cleaning eliminated.

▸Shinyei Kiito Kaisha Move N. Y. Offices

Shinyei Kiito Kaisha, raw silk importers, moved their New York offices this week from 432 Fourth Ave. to the new Empire State Building, at 34th Street and Fifth Avenue.

▸Chattanooga Golf Tournament

(Continued from page 37)

possession for one year; a silver cup which is the permanent property of the tournament winner; and silver goblets awarded by the American Glanzstoff Corp.

2. Harry Robinson, silver sherbets given by the Dixie Mercerizing Co.

3. George Smith, golf clubs, by Southern Yarn Co., Priscilla Mills, Inc., Ranlo Mfg. Co., and Ruby Cotton Mills, Inc.

4. Henry Lineberger, smoking stand, by the Philadelphia Metal Drying Form Co.

5. John Kain, silver goblets, by Oscar Heineman Corp.

6. Hal Hyde, fountain pen-clock desk set, by Scott & Williams, Inc.

7. William Nebel, four silver compotes, by Aberfoyle Mfg. Co.

8. Clyde Wilkins, mahogany clock, by Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.

9. Guy Henley, silver platter, by Don Hurlburt and Adamson Bros. Co.

10. Tally Johnston, sugar and cream set, by Duplan Silk Corp.

11. R. D. McDonald, chest of poker chips, by Nyanza Mills.

12. N. W. Walker, golf bag, by Torrington Co.

13. Bob Davis, silver goblets, by TEXTILE WORLD.

14. Scott Probasco, fountain pen, by Smith, Drum & Co.

15. William Murphy, matched irons, by Paramount Textile Machinery Co.

16. Bob Shapard, registered matched irons, by Kaumagraph Co.

17. Don Hurlburt, cocktail set, by Hemphill Co.

18. Ed McMillin, electric clock, by the Fidelity Machine Co.

19. Neil Ashe, matched woods, by the Tubize-Chatillon Corp.

20. George West, two dozen golf balls, by Schollar Bros.

21. Stanley Hart, kit bag, by *Cotton*.

22. R. J. Fisher, Jr., fountain pen, by Smith, Drum & Co.

23. Jop Rickman, fountain pen, by Smith, Drum & Co.

24. Walter Wellman, fountain pen, by Smith, Drum & Co.

25. Ted Jamison, fountain pen, by Smith, Drum & Co.

26. Bob Griffith, fountain pen, by Smith, Drum & Co.

Business News

U. S. Hoffman and Vorclone Merge

Announcement has been made in Syracuse of the merger of the Vorclone Corp. of Milwaukee, Wis., and the United States Hoffman Corp. of 210 Lamson Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., which are said to make about 75% of the garment pressing equipment used in the United States. The merger will add between 200 and 300 men to the Hoffman payroll and will mean another important industry for Syracuse. Adon J. Hoffman founded his firm in Syracuse 22 years ago and it is ranked as one of the pioneers in the garment pressing machine industry. The Vorclone Corp. was founded in Milwaukee in 1922.

J. C. McQuiston Retires from Westinghouse Company

J. C. McQuiston, general advertising manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., has announced his retirement effective June 1, 1931. Mr. McQuiston is one of the best known advertising executives in America. In his decision to retire from Westinghouse he brings to an end a record of continuous advertising administration for one company. For 29 years Mr. McQuiston has been in charge of advertising for Westinghouse Electric during which time the status of advertising and sales promotion, distribution and other allied phases of his profession have gone through as many changes as the electrical industry itself.

Entering the advertising profession when it was in its infancy he has contributed greatly to its growth and organization and many of the present high ethics of the profession are the result of his practice and preaching. Old time advertising men will remember him for his slogan "Advertising must be truthful" and the modern group from his equally well known tenet "Advertising and Selling must go hand in hand."

Frank Thornton to Manage Westinghouse Association Activities

Frank Thornton, Jr., manager of residence engineering, general engineering department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., has been appointed manager of association activities of that company, it has been announced by R. S. Feicht, director of engineering. He succeeds R. W. E. Moore, resigned.

American I. G. Makes Profit for Fiscal Year

Net earnings of the American I. G. Chemical Corp., New York, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, amounted to $2,322,952, according to the annual report which was mailed to stockholders May 2. This compares with $2,088,442 for the eleven months ended March 31, 1930, as reported in the first annual report of the corporation, which was organized on April 26, 1929. Total income for the fiscal year just ended amounted to $4,252,987 as against $3,786,562 for the previous period.

Total current assets amounting to $18,357,530 included $3,466,470 in cash, $8,011,824 in marketable securities and $5,262,734 in short term loans. Current liabilities amounted to $756,923, so that current assets were about 24 times current liabilities as compared with last year's figure of 21.

THE READING PORTABLE CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTOR

In response to a long-felt need in many industries for a small, high-speed portable dryer of the centrifugal type, Textile Machine Works has designed and developed a compact, efficient extractor with an almost unlimited range of uses.

The "Reading" is in no sense a washing machine type of dryer, but a safe, rugged extractor built for long and continued service in industrial establishments. While its capacity is small, the "Reading" can be loaded, operated and emptied with such rapidity that it is actually a *production* machine.

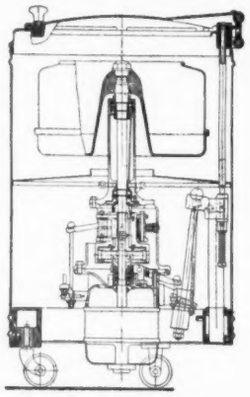
These advantages will undoubtedly prove of great value to textile finishers, dye works, laundries, chemists and the process industries. Special baskets for various requirements will be furnished on order. The wet load should not exceed 45 pounds.

The construction, operating principles and safety features of this extractor are explained in detail in a recently issued bulletin. At your request we will forward you a copy at once—the coupon is for your convenience.

TEXTILE MACHINE WORKS
Reading, Pennsylvania

The "Reading" is but 28 in. in diameter and is mounted on fixed wheels and a caster to permit easy handling from one department to another. The machine consists essentially of an 18 inch bronze Basket driven by an Underslung Motor, Centrifugal Clutch, and a Built-in Mechanical Brake for bringing the basket to rest quickly after current is cut off. All moving parts are enclosed in a Monel Metal Casing.

The method of mounting is unique and important, in that the entire working unit is carried on free-swinging suspension rods, the support brackets for which are attached to the vertical posts.



By means of this special arrangement embodying a fixed basket and three-point free suspension, automatic self-centering of the driving apparatus is secured, thus reducing vibration to a negligible amount and preventing the machine from "creeping".

A compactly arranged panel located on the side of the casing contains the start and stop levers, current tell-tale, push contact for power cord, motor switch, and a central Alemite greasing station.

Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa.
Dept. F

Please send Bulletin covering The Reading Centrifugal Extractor to

Name .....

Street ..... ***City*** .....

NEWS about MEN

✦ ELLIOT WHITE SPRINGS, treasurer of the Fort Mill Mfg. Co., was elected president of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mills, the Lancaster (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and the Eureka and Springstein Mills of Chester, to succeed his father, the late LeRoy Springs. T. Y. WILLIAMS was elected vice-president of the Lancaster Mills, and W. C. THOMSON, vice-president of the Fort Mill Mfg. Co.

✦ L. M. O'MELIA, president of O'Melia Silks, Inc., Fonda, N. Y., is recovering from serious injuries received in a recent motor accident.

✦ G. EDWARD BUXTON, president and treasurer of B. B. & R. Knight Corp., Providence, R. I., is among the new members to be added to the U. S. Institute for Textile Research.

✦ DR. W. C. HAMRICK, State Senator from Cherokee County, and head of the Hamrick group of mills at Gaffney, S. C., has refused to accept his $260 "extra pay" voted by members of the legislature at the session just ended. The Constitution of South Carolina prescribes that $400 shall be the compensation each member of the law-making body, house or senate, shall receive for the 40-days' session. In recent years members have been voting themselves extra pay for extra work. Dr. Hamrick has returned his $260 voucher to the clerk of the senate unendorsed. Dr. Hamrick is chairman of the committee on manufacturers in the State senate.

✦ FRANKLIN STANFIELD, head of Stanfield's, Ltd., textile manufacturers, Truro, N. S., has left with Mrs. Stanfield, for a trip to England and the Continent.

✦ NICHOLAS DOCKERY, of Rockingham, N. C., a student at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., was recently awarded a $1,500 scholarship by the Southern Farmers' Cooperative Association at its meeting in New Orleans, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Dockery to continue his research work on obtaining cellulose from cotton stalks.

✦ WILLIAM M. MCLAURINE, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association delivered an address to the Charleston (S. C.) Rotary Club, emphasizing the importance and significance of National Cotton Week, June 1 to 6, and urging merchants and all business houses to unite in the movement.

✦ HENRY BARRETT, appointed manager of Dominion Woolens & Worsteds, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has taken over his duties there after a vacation in the southern States. He will live in Toronto and be located at the firm's head office.

✦ KENNETH B. COOK, technical manager of the Manville Jenckes Co. of Pawtucket (R. I.) has been nominated as a member of the executive committee of the American Society for Testing Materials.

✦ J. F. KEARNEY has been promoted to the position of general manager of the Enterprise Garnetting Co., Cohoes, N. Y., under reorganization plans.

✦ RUSSELL C. SMITH has succeeded HARRY S. DUCKWORTH as general manager of the Cranston (R. I.) Print Works Co., Mr. Duckworth having relinquished active duties because of ill health. The latter will continue to serve the company as vice-president and in an advisory capacity. Previous to his association with the print works, which began about nine years ago, Mr. Duckworth had long experience in the printing business, having come to Cranston from the Rockland Finishing Co.

✦ ROBERT GROH, for many years affiliated with the firms, Mindlin & Rosenman and Meyer & Marks, has joined the Pokress Dyers and Bleachers, College Point, R. I., of rayon and cotton yarns in the capacity of general sales representative. Mr. Groh will leave immediately for New England territory.

✦ ALBERT GILL, for the last 20 years associated with the Colwell Worsted Mills, Providence, R. I., has resigned as superintendent of that firm.

✦ WALTER DILLARD has resigned as superintendent of Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C., and will be succeeded by D. A. ELLIOTT, formerly at Tallassee (Ala.) Mills.

✦ A. STANLEY LLEWELLYN, commander of the South Carolina department of the American Legion and superintendent of the Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C., addressed the Gaston Post No. 23 of the American Legion in Memorial Hall, Gastonia, N. C., his subject being "The Youth of Today." He told his hearers the youth were looking to the Legionaires for guidance and example in solving their various problems.

✦ D. W. ANDERSON, superintendent and B. RHETT TURNIPSEED, director, of the Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga., were the principal speakers at the cotton fashion show held Thursday night of last week at the Community building at New Holland.

✦ EVERETT M. CUSHMAN, former general superintendent at the Holmes Mill, New Bedford, Mass., is visiting his son, Robert M. Cushman, at Derby, Conn. As yet Mr. Cushman has not completed plans, and it is understood that he is considering an opportunity near Charlotte, N. C., which involves a survey to last two or more months, out of which a permanent connection may develop.

✦ W. A. HOPE, formerly superintendent of Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., who has been superintendent of Republic Cotton Mills, plants Nos. 1 and 2, Great Falls, S. C., since May 1, has moved his family to his new home.

✦ D. G. FLOYD, formerly overseer of carding at the Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Lockhart (S. C.) plant of the Monarch Mills.

✦ FRANCISCO ABREU, loomfixer at the Gosnold Mills, New Bedford, Mass., has left for San Salvador, Central America, to become weaving superintendent of the plant operated by Andres Molins, Jr., a graduate of the New Bedford Textile School, and now in business with his father in conducting a small weaving mill.

✦ LONNIE E. WALLS, formerly overseer of carding, Lafayette (Ala.) Cotton Mills, Inc., has accepted a position as assistant overseer of carding, Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills, succeeding R. D. MCDEARMID, who has resigned to accept position as night overseer of carding and spinning, Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

✦ WALTER H. WOOD, overseer for the Leominster (Mass.) Worsted Co., has accepted a position as final examiner in the finishing department of the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

✦ ERNEST H. BOND has been named as an overseer in the Amoskeag Mfg. Co. plant at Manchester, N. H., and has been transferred from No. 4 mill to the weaving department of No. 3 mill, succeeding RICHARD W. SANBORN, who has been made assistant to RICHARD A. NEUBERT, weaving overseer in the bag mill. Another change which became effective was the departure of RAYMOND C. MORRILL as overseer in the worsted department of the concern.

✦ E. C. GAMMAGE, designer for the Paragon Worsted Co., Providence, R. I., has resigned.

✦ EARL CHAPMAN, who has been with the Hanover (Ill.) Woolen Mfg. Co., for the

Textile Calendar

American Society of Mechanical Engineering (including Textile Section), general meeting. Hartford, Conn., June 1 to 3, 1931.

Philadelphia Textile School, Alumni Business Meeting, Philadelphia, June 4; Annual "Cruise" and Banquet, June 5, 1931.

Southern Textile Association, Annual Meeting, Isle of Palms Hotel, Isle of Palms, Charleston, S. C., June 12 to 13, 1931.

Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers' Association, Fifth Annual Outing, Manufacturers' Country Club, Oreland, Pa., June 17, 1931.

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro, N. C., June 19 to 20, 1931.

American Society for Testing Materials, Annual Meeting, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, June 22 to 26, 1931.

Chicago Yarn Men's Circle, Annual Golf Tournament, Nippersink Lodge, Genoa City, Wis., June 24 and 25, 1931.

Carolina Yarn Association, Second Annual Golf Tournament and Outing. (Place to be announced later.) Sept. 18 and 19, 1931.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Annual Meeting, Boston, Mass., Dec. 4 and 5, 1931.

Southern Textile Exposition, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., Oct. 17 to 22, 1932.

Simplified control

Just as radio manufacturers have simplified the operation of radio apparatus — so has Wildman greatly simplified the operation of the slow motion mechanism in the new Wildman Full-Fashioned Hosiery Machine. It now could be operated by a mere child—no strength is required.

Write for further information.

WILDMAN MFG. CO.
Full-Fashioned Division
NORRISTOWN, PA.

last 15 years, has taken charge of weaving and dressing at Fordyce Woolen Mills, Inc., East Brady, Pa.

✦ J. H. Hodges, who has been foreman of carding and spinning for a number of years at plant of Knight Woolen Mills, Provo, Utah, is now overseer of the spinning department at Portland (Ore.) Woolen Mills.

✦ Richard R. Jennings, formerly overseer of finishing for the Hockanum Mills Co., Rockville, Conn., has accepted a similar position with Hampton Looms of Virginia, Inc., Bedford, Va.

✦ L. E. Jones has been promoted from shop foreman to master mechanic of the Griffin (Ga.) Mills.

✦ Fred Rollins, overseer of weaving at the Phenix Mills, King's Mountain, N. C., has resigned.

✦ J. Ezra Ruffin has been promoted from card grinder of the Peerless Mills to night assistant overseer of carding Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

✦ J. C. Summers, overseer of spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, No. 2, Charlotte, N. C., has resigned.

E. I. Hanson, who was elected president of H. R. Mallinson & Co. Inc., as reported in last week's issue.

▼

✦ James Youngblood, formerly of Chester, S. C., has accepted a position of second hand in the weave room of the Manetta Mills, Monroe, N. C.

✦ P. B. Moore, formerly of Gaffney, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Cherokee plant of the Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

✦ L. K. Payne is now overseer of the card room of the Cross Cotton Mills Co., Marion, N. C.

✦ S. L. Rape, formerly night spinner at the Climax Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Majestic Mill, Belmont, succeeding K. W. Bumgardner.

✦ J. H. Robertson has been promoted from shop foreman to master mechanic of the Thomaston (Ga.) Bleachery.

✦ S. M. Sanders now holds the position of master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, plant No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

✦ Harold Flagg has resigned his position as overseer of spinning for the Uxbridge (Mass.) Worsted Co., Inc.

Obituary

Alphonse Gerber

Alphonse Gerber, owner of King & Gerber Co., Paterson, N. J., makers of textile processing machinery, died at his home in Paterson recently at the age of 78. Mr. Gerber, who was born in France and came to this country at the age of 10 played an important part in the development of the silk industry in this country. He and his brother Edward were pioneers in the silk dyeing and finishing machinery business in Paterson. It was in 1850 when Edward Gerber established himself in business and in 1870 Alphonse Gerber joined him as foreman and later—in 1900—became head of the concern. In 1903 the firm of King, Quick & Gerber was incorporated. In addition to textile machinery, this concern developed and manufactured one of the first automobiles made in the East. About 10 years later, Mr. Quick left the concern and the firm name was changed to King & Gerber Co., under which designation the business has been operated ever since. Until only a few months ago, Mr. Gerber was in active direction of the business, but for several months prior to his death he was confined entirely to his home. It is announced at the offices of the King & Gerber Co. that there will be no change in the policies of the firm.

Laurence M. Norton

Laurence M. Norton, purchasing agent for Harding Carpet Co., Brantford, Ont., Canada, died recently due to injuries received in an automobile accident. Mr. Norton, who was in the prime of life, was born at Biddeford, Maine.

Forrest A. Johnson

Forrest A. Johnson, aged 47 years, chemical engineer and head of the Southeastern Chemical Works, Wilmington, N. C., died recently of heart disease. He established his chemical plant at Wilmington 11 years ago, supplying cotton mills with an oil extracting preparation.

H. A. Moffatt

H. A. Moffatt, head of the Moffat Underwear Co., High Point, N. C., and former mayor of the city, died recently of apoplexy.

Joseph Keighley

Joseph Keighley, secretary and treasurer of the Sunnybank Worsted Co., Holyoke, Mass., died suddenly in the mill office May 20. He was born in England and had lived in Holyoke for the last 12 years.

William J. McDowell

William J. McDowell, 78, for the last 43 years outside superintendent of the three Clifton mills, died at his home in Spartanburg county near Clifton, S. C., on Friday, May 22.

Blaney McGuire

Blaney McGuire, one of the organizers of the Dods Knitting Co., Orangeville, Ont., Canada, died recently. He was in his seventy-first year.

George Pattinson

George Pattinson, founder and president of Geo. Pattinson & Co., Ltd., woolen manufacturers, Preston, Ont., Canada, died recently after a long illness. He was in his seventy-seventh year. A native of England he went to Preston when young.

W. M. Whitehead

W. M. Whitehead, manager of the Almonte (Ont., Canada) Knitting Co., died recently. He was employed by Penmans Ltd., Paris, Ont., for over 25 years, and also with Schofield Woolen Co., Oshawa, as superintendent, and also with the York Knitting Co. He is survived by his widow and one brother.

Macon Hauk

Macon Hauk, aged 42 years, superintendent of Mill No. 2 of the Clyde Mills, Newton, N. C., died suddenly recently, from a heart attack. His widow and two daughters survive.

William O. Roberts

William O. Roberts, aged 72 years, a veteran textile mill foreman, died suddenly at Dexter, Maine. He had been foreman of the American Woolen Co. mills at Dexter, Newport and Corinna, Maine, and for a dozen years had been in charge of the spinning department of the Mt. Battie Woolen Co. mill at Camden until that mill shut down.

Ernest Washburn

Ernest Washburn, former overseer of carding at the Saranac Mills of the American Woolen Co., Blackstone, Mass., died recently at his home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Elmer Ryerse

Elmer Ryerse, head dyer at mill of Penmans, Ltd., at Port Dover, Ont., Canada, for more than 20 years, died recently at his home there. Mr. Ryerse, who was in his seventieth year, was prominent in the Masonic order. His family of three sons and one daughter survive.

Henry Steinberg

Henry Steinberg, overseer for the Chilton Co., Webster, Mass., died at his home in that town on May 9, aged 73 years. He was born in Dudley, Mass., but had passed most of his life in Webster. He leaves a widow, one daughter and a son.

NEWS about MILLS

Cotton

Sunset Textile Mills, Selma, Ala., an interest of the **California Cotton Mills Co.,** Oakland, Calif., have adopted a full production schedule, following recent curtailment, with both day and night working forces, and will hold to this basis for at least 60 days or longer, with present working quota.

Riverside Cotton Mills, Augusta, Ga., has developed a new product in the shape of bagging for bales of raw cotton. This new wrapping uses jute simply as a binder. It is full two pounds to the yard in weight. It is made principally of cotton fiber, and according to T. M. Heffernan, general manager, is the result of a research made by the Riverside mills.

Fisk Rubber Co., New Bedford, Mass., will place its local **Ninigret Division Mills** on a six-day week basis beginning June 1. The plant has been operating on a five-day week for some time past.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass., has adopted a four-day week operating schedule, effective May 25, to be continued until further notice.

Page Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass., has arranged for the transfer of about 50 of its tapestry looms to Allentown, Pa., as it is impossible to obtain suitable help to operate them locally. Reports that the machinery of the plant is being sold are not true, it was said by officials at the mill.

Ossippee Mill of the **Consolidated Textile Corp.,** near Burlington, N. C., with the exception of the picking, carding and spinning machinery, has been acquired by J. Spencer Love and associates. The plant, which will now be known as **Mill No. 2** of the **Burlington Mills, Inc.,** will be equipped with additional looms for the production of rayon crepes and similar fabrics. The preparatory and spinning equipment will be moved to the Lynchburg, Va., plant of the Consolidated Textile Corp.

J. & P. Coats, Inc., Pawtucket, R. I., awarded semi-annual bonuses to 600 veteran employes. Maggie Bigbee received the largest bonus having been with the company over 50 years. Other long-time veterans are the following who have worked for the company 40 or more years: O. Dexter, Walter E. Rogers, Erhardt Schaller, John Cameron, Richard Morrison, Nellie Murphy, James McIntyre and James Forbes.

Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va., has increased the working schedule in different departments, with additions to force, and will hold to the improve basis for an indefinite period.

Wool

Waterman Worsted Mills, Inc., Goffs Falls, N. H., are running on a full-time schedule, with night shift. A total of 60 looms are operated on the day schedule, and 48 looms at night. It is expected to hold to this basis for at least 90 days.

**Indicates previous mention of project.*

Spotswood (N. J.) Rug Mills, Inc., recently organized with capital of $100,000, is now located in a local mill, comprising portion of former plant of DeVoe Snuff Co. Negotiations are under way with Borough Council for purchase of land, including site of building now occupied, for a new mill. It is proposed to erect a one-story unit, 100x200 ft., to cost over $25,000, with equipment. Max Balinsky is one of heads of company.

Warrensburg (N. Y.) Woolen Co. is now operating on full-time schedules in some departments.

***Asheville (N. C.) Weavers, Inc.,** a new homespun weaving industry, has opened its plant on Kenilworth Road. It is located in a two-story brick building, built some time ago, but never heretofore occupied. The company has ten looms and will produce homespuns and novelty fabrics for the wholesale trade. The looms were built by C. Stauffer, of Biltmore, N. C. S. Sheero, of New York, is president of the company and will have charge of the plant and production. J. A. Enwright, of New York is sales manager, and Ernest Swann, formerly employed in the Biltmore enterprises, will supervise the plant.

Winchester (Va.) Woolen Co., Inc., recently organized with a capital of $100,000, to operate a local mill, will be represented by C. P. McVicar, Winchester, who has been elected president. B. P. Harrison, Winchester, will be secretary and treasurer.

Baldwin & Patons, Ltd., Yorkshire, England, have approved plans for a branch woolen mill in York Township, near Toronto, Ont., to cost close to $750,000, with equipment. Plant will be located on Dupont St., and neighboring thoroughfares, where company has secured an extensive site. Initial unit is scheduled to be ready for service early in the fall.

Knit

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Indianapolis, Ind., announce the removal of 44 full-fashioned machines from their Philadelphia, Pa., plant to their plant at Dalton, Ga. The entire equipment of 44 knitting machines together with auxiliary equipment of winding machines, etc., will be shipped and erected immediately. These machines should be ready for operation between Aug. 1 and 15.

Hagerstown (Md.) Hosiery Co., Inc., which has purchased the plant of the **Antietam Knitting Co.,** has been chartered by B. C. Lightner, J. E. Young, and James M. McGuffin, all of Hagerstown. The company is empowered to issue 250 shares of stock of $100 par value.

Old Colony Knitting Mills, Hingham, Mass., recently chartered with a capital of 500 shares of stock, no par value, to operate a local mill, will be represented by Myer Greenfield, Pleasant St., Hingham, who will be treasurer of company.

Winship Boit & Co., Wakefield, Mass., have developed a new silk and wool combination fabric for making bathing suits.

Bailey Knitting Mills, Fort Plain, N. Y., are negotiating with officials of the Mohawk Chemical Co. relative to the sale of their mill property in that village.

Riverside Underwear Corp., 408 Broadway, New York, is reported to have concluded arrangements for lease of a mill at Geneva, Ala., owned by the **Geneva Cotton Mills,** and will establish a new knitting mill at that location.

Olga Knitting Mills, Watertown, N. Y., has received large orders which will necessitate doubling of its working force and installation of additional equipment.

Asheboro (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, it is said, will award contract within the next ten days, for construction of a two-story and basement addition, 185x60 ft., of the latest mill type construction, adjoining the east side of the present plant. Two hundred model K knitting machines, which have already been purchased, will be installed in the new structure, which will be completed within the next 60 to 90 days, it is said. The addition of these machines will bring total in the plant to 822, and the number of employes to 500.

Lake City Hosiery Mills, Inc., Marion, N. C., recently moved into larger quarters and has added 20 knitting machines, four loopers and four ribbers to its equipment.

McPar Hosiery Mill, Marion, N. C., is installing 22 knitting machines and five additional ribbers. This concern is also contemplating the erection of a brick, two-story addition, according to a recent report.

Marion (N. C.) Knitting Mill has recently completed a 41x41 ft. brick addition to its plant.

Cadet Hosiery Co., Inc., plant, equipment and property in Columbia, Tenn., with an appraised value of $349,868 will be sold at public auction on June 10 at 2 p.m., at the plant by the equity receivers acting under an order of the U. S. District Court here, which will be asked immediately to confirm the sale.

Dixie Hosiery Mills, Inc., Newport, Tenn., have been organized and will

start manufacturing women's fine gauge, infants' and men's hose within about two weeks. The plant will be equipped with 57 knitting machines and dyeing and finishing machinery. C. M. Gibson, formerly with Lamons Hosiery Mills, of Newport, will be superintendent of the new company.

Silk

Corticelli Silk Co., New London, Conn., has resumed productions in all three of its local mills, giving employment to an increased number of operatives. A night shift is being recruited, and will be placed in service at an early date. About 200 employes will be added to the payroll, in all. All machinery remaining in the Leeds plant of the Corticelli Silk Co. in Northampton, Mass., is being removed and disposed of as junk. The better and more modern equipment was sold recently to a New York concern.

Worcester (Mass.) Silk Mills Corp., a Massachusetts corporation, has filed notice of organization to operate in New York, with a capital of $2,500,000 and 50,000 shares of common stock, no par value.

R. & H. Simon Co., Easton, Pa., has been chartered under state laws with a capital of $100,000 preferred stock, $111,420, second preferred stock, and 10,906 shares of common stock, no par value, to take over and operate company of same name, with local silk mill. The incorporators include L. Rodman Fox, Easton; Peter Teillon, Union City, N. J.; Robert Ebert, B. H. A. Hofman and P. V. Farley, New York. William Reindel has been elected treasurer.

Myerstown Silk Co., Under a sheriff's writ the fully equipped plant, realty and machinery, at Myerstown of the Myerstown Silk Co., and others, allied with the **Lancaster Pa. Silk Mills, Inc.**, now in bankruptcy, was sold for $8,300. The buyers were Charles E. Lotte, Paterson, N. J., and Charles C. Leese and Edwin R. Nell, of Myerstown, the latter a banker. The buyers are said to have taken over the property to protect the bondholders. The property includes a new brick factory, one story, 193x158 ft. an office building and all machinery and power equipment. The purchase price was only a fraction of the approximately $85,000 obligations, including an $82,000 mortgage, against the property. It is not yet known whether the mill will be put into operation again.

B. Edmund David Silk Mills of Canada, Ltd., Hawkesbury, Ont., Canada, has established head office in Hawkesbury, Ont.

**Indicates previous mention of project*

Rayon

American Glanzstoff Corp., Elizabethton, Tenn., has adopted an overtime night schedule, in addition to full-time day basis, at its local mill, with employment of additional workers, and will hold to the increased schedule for an indefinite period.

Finishing

Paul Chrstos Dye Works, Inc., Philadelphia, recently organized with a capital of 100 shares of stock, no par value, will take over and operate company of same name with local mill on John St., Frankford. Paul Chrstos, Jr., has been elected treasurer of new organization. Other incorporators include Robert B. Carll and J. Lea Perot, Jr.

Wingohocking Dye Works, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.—One-story mill of this company at northwest corner of American and Bristol Sts., has been sold to the United States Smelting Works, 1615 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, which will occupy for another line of production.

Florence Dye Works, Woonsocket, R. I., recently installed filters purchased from Hungerford & Terry, Boston, Mass.

Miscellaneous

Linen Thread Co. of Mass., North Grafton, Mass., will shut down indefinitely on June 27. Until that time the plant will operate full-time in an effort to clean up the stock. The plant, a branch of the **Barbour Flax Spinning Co., Inc.**, Kearny and Paterson, N. J., had been operating only part time the last year.

The Boyd Mill, Williamstown, Mass., closed for a year and previously a thriving corduroy manufacturing plant, has been sold by its New York owner to an unannounced purchased. The property has an assessed valuation of $585,325.

Bloom & Godley Co., Trenton, N. J., has discontinued operations permanently at its local mattress and bedding mill on North Willow St., and the plant will be placed on the market. The company is said to have paid all outstanding obligations. The plant has been employing about 30 persons.

Frank B. Graves Co., Albany, N. Y., has completed a deal in which the capital stock of that concern and the **Enterprise Garnetting Co.**, Cohoes, N. Y., is taken over by Walter J. Mooney, treasurer. F. B. Graves, president of the firm, died recently.

Textile Patents

ARTIFICIAL silk thread handling apparatus. 1,800,829. William H. Furness, National Park, N. J. Assigned to Furness Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.

AUTOMATIC stop mechanism for winding machines. 1,801,019. William J. O'Connor, Newmarket, N. H.

BRAIDING MACHINE. 1,801,134. Sidney R. Blaisdell, Wyncote, Pa. Assigned to Fidelity Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMBER roll for combing raw cotton. 1,801,046. William H. Heffernan, North Adams, Mass. Assigned to the Heffernan Brush Co., Inc., North Adams, Mass.

DRYING MACHINE. 1,800,228. Harry Pierce, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DYEING MACHINE. 1,800,859. Franklin Chatfield, Minneapolis, Minn. Assigned to the Munsingwear Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.

ELASTIC fabric. 1,800,992. William J. Fox, Philadelphia, Pa. Assigned to James R. Kendrick Co., Inc., Philadelphia.

FABRIC. 1,800,671. Frederick J. Zimmerer and Henry W. Baurer, Middletown, Conn. Assigned to the Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.

FLAT KNITTING machine. 1,801,156. Woldemar Heinitz, Chemnitz, Germany. Assigned to Schubert & Salzer Machine Co., Chemnitz, Germany.

HAND PRINTING, Apparatus for use in, on paper or fabric. 1,800,288. Claudius Givaudan, Lyon, France.

KNITTING MACHINE. 1,800,265. Walter F. Rolston, Rockford, Ill. Assigned one-half to Burson Knitting Co., Rockford, Ill.

KNITTING MACHINE. 1,801,167. Henry McAdams, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOM PICKER. 1,801,064. Walter W. Wynne, Lincoln, R. I. Assigned to Holbrook Raw Hide Co., Providence, R. I.

LOOM SHUTTLE. 1,800,652. Raulston H. More, Sunbury, Pa. Assigned to Pennsylvania Silk Mills, Sunbury, Pa.

METHOD and apparatus for treating textiles. 1,800,639. Eugene D. Jefferson, Boston, Mass. Assigned to Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

SIZING MACHINE for artificial silk. 1,801,065. Percy Ashworth, Salford, England.

SHUTTLE for looms. 1,800,770. Thomas Smith Wilson and William Cunliffe, Garston, Liverpool, England. Assigned to Wilson Bros., Bobbin Co., Liverpool, England.

YARN-CARRIER guide and transfer mechanism for straight knitting machines. 1,800,320. Walter F. Rolston, Rockford, Ill. Assigned to Burson Knitting Co., Rockford, Ill.

ANNULAR take-up for sewing machines. 1,801,360. James R. Moffatt, Chicago, Ill. Assigned to Union Special Machine Co., Chicago.

CELLULOSE fibers, Process for dyeing. 1,802,204. Heinz Eichwede and Erick Fisher, Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany Assigned to the German Aniline Works, Inc., New York.

COTTON picker. 1,801,996. Bert R. Benjamin, Oak Park, Ill. Assigned to International Harvester Co., New Jersey.

COTTON picker. 1,802,021. David B. Baker, and Decker R. Ake, Chicago, Ill. Assigned to International Harvester Co.

COTTON picker. 1,802,022. Edward A. Johnston, and David B. Baker, Chicago, Ill. Assigned to International Harvester Co.

DOBBY-LOOM chain pegging machine 1,802,128. Fred Uteley, Corona, N. Y.

KNITTED FABRICS. Method of and mechanism for transferring. 1,802,098. Louis N. D. Williams, Ogontz, Pa. Assigned to Scott & Williams, Inc., New York.

KNITTING MACHINES. Automatic stop for 1,801,841. Frederick W. Beardsley, Quebec, Canada. Assigned to the Celanese Corp., of America.

LOOM for weaving having stationary weft supplies. 1,802,311. Walter Gedhill, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, England.

LOOMS, Thread holding and trimming attachment for 1,802,020. William J. Ingham and Joseph Larouche, Nashua, N. H.

MECHANISM for knitting split fabric. 1,801,280. Robert H. Lawson, Pawtucket, R. I. Assigned to the Hemphill Co., Central Falls, R. I.

PILE FABRICS, Frame or machine for cutting the pile of. 1,801,783. George Roger, Warrington, England.

PLUSH, Manufacture of knitted warp. 1,801,825. Theodor Vorck and Paul Zimmerman, Barmen, Germany.

PROCESS for improving textiles. 1,802,258. Oscar Jaechk, Reinach, Switzerland Assigned to Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, Switzerland.

PROCESS for producing dyeings and prints. 1,802,208. Erwin Hoffa and Max Kerth, Frankford-on-Main, Hochst, Germany Assigned to German Aniline Works, Inc., New York.

SHUTTLE check for looms. 1,801,542. Harry A. Davis, Hopedale, Mass. Assigned to Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.

SPLIT-FOOT hosiery and method of making the same. 1,801,279. John and Robert H. Lawson, Pawtucket, R. I. Assigned to Hemphill Co., Central Falls, R. I

THREAD-FEEDING mechanism. 1,801,252. Edward B. Allen, Newton, Conn. Assigned to the Singer Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

AUTOMATIC thread tension regulator for continuously acting spinning machines. 1,803,124. Albert Nau-Tourson, Grasse, France.

BOX GUIDE for loom lays. 1,803,164. Carl P. Bergstrom, Millbury Mass., and Carl J. Lindegreen, Providence, R. I. Assigned to Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

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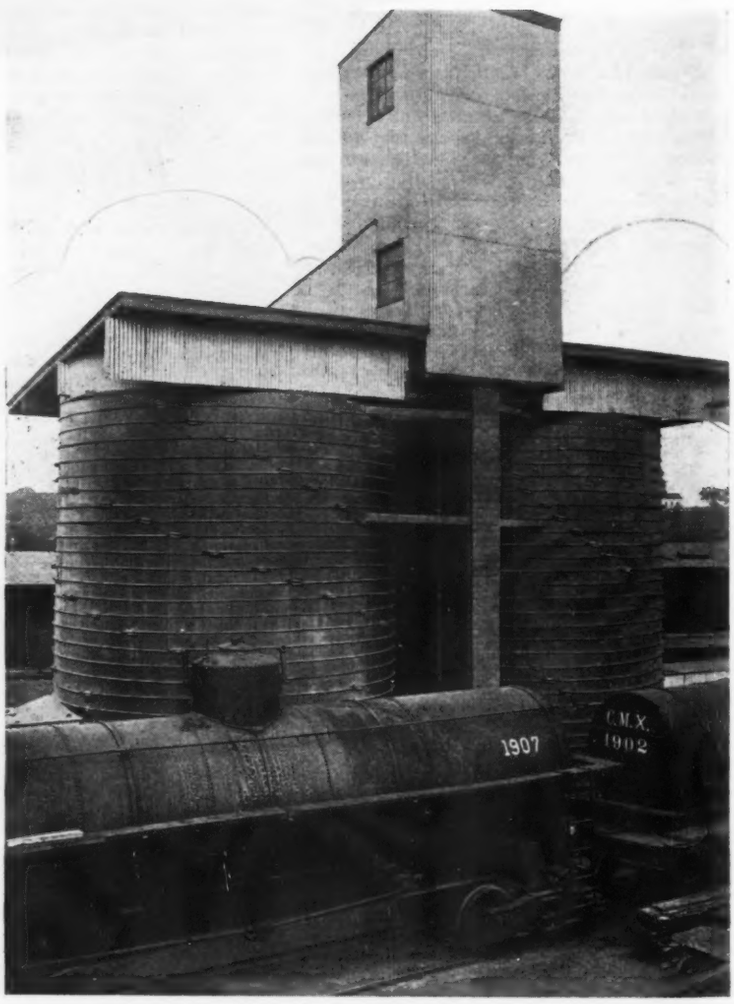

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